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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 205 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Japan Demands Lower Tariff On Textiles

China Crop Prospects Affect Simla Talks

MOVE FOR REVISION OF COTTON PROTOCOL

But Japan Must Depend On India For Her Supply

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, August 27.

The report from Japan that owing to favourable weather, coupled with tremendous increase in acreage, China will have a bumper crop of cotton this year foreshadowing interesting repercussions in the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations.

The question resolves itself into this—Can Japan afford to dispense with her present off-take of Indian cotton? Japan has always been the best customer for Chinese cotton but due to the "quota" system with India and high ruling prices in China, Japan was obliged to pay more attention to Indian cotton.

Five Year Plan In China

Things however, it is stated, appear entirely different in the coming season. According to the present information, there is the five-year plan at work for the development of raw cotton in North China under which Japan expects eventually an acreage of two millions for the production of American cotton. The import of American seed last year was 47,000 pounds while this year, it has nearly doubled itself since 1930. The increase in cotton acreage has been considerable—nearly seven million acres last year as against the average of four millions during preceding decade. Even cotton production has increased to three million bales last year as against an average of two millions in the previous decade.

It is estimated that the increase during the present year will be 18 per cent in acreage and 14 per cent in output.

"OVER-OPTIMISTIC"

Competent critics however think that Japan's expectations are over optimistic. In the first place, China can increase her cotton acreage only at the expense of other crops which she can ill-afford. Secondly the use of Chinese cotton by Japan is bound to increase her cost of production which will inevitably affect her competitive power in the world market. Thirdly, the cotton grown in China from the American seed is decidedly inferior in quality to the American cotton and if it tends to compete with anything at all, it is only with Indian cotton. If Japan, however, buys less cotton from India she cannot expect to retain her present quota of piecegoods imports. Where then can Japan go for the alternative piecegoods market?

MUST DEPEND ON INDIA

As a network of the increasing number of mills has sprung up in China there is no chance of China absorbing any more of Japanese piecegoods. Whatever therefore interested propagandists may try to make out, it is felt that Japan must, in her own interests, rely more and more on India for her cotton supply.

JAPAN'S COUNTER PROPOSALS

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, August 27.

No communique in regard to the meeting between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Yonezawa to continue the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations was issued to-day. Talks in informed circles indicate that the Japanese Government have not seen their way to accept the proposals of the Government of India for modification of the cotton protocol. It is regarded likely that Government of India's proposals may have pertained to the reduction of the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods imports and the inclusion of fents and artificial silks in the quota and possibly also the suggestion to regulate imports with a view to avoid smuggling.

There is also a report current here that the Japanese Government have, on the other hand, asked for reduction of tariff duty on textiles and also reduction of the number of cotton bales which they are obliged to buy under the present protocol. The Japanese contention seems to be that the protocol has worked in favour of India and to a large extent against Japan.

It is also believed that even the preliminary question as to whether the present negotiations should be confined to the modification of the cotton protocol or the whole range of trade between the two countries has not been settled. It looks as if the negotiations may take longer than anticipated.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS

Baroda Measures To Aid Agriculturists In Distress

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 27.

Sar-Suba Satyavrata V. Mukerji, Revenue Commissioner of Baroda State, has returned after an extensive tour of some parts of Mehsana and Baroda districts.

Interviewed this evening he stated that Government were seriously watching the situation and would take all possible measures for granting relief to peasants wherever essential.

Government have issued orders to all departments on the following lines:

(1) Nothing should be charged as assessment to people availing use of water for rearing crops from Government or Panchayat owned wells;

(2) At the expense of Government or the District Panchayats provision should be made for water for the cattle of the village by filling 'eawadas' where scarcity of water is experienced and tanks are empty;

(3) Cattle should be allowed free grazing in villages near reserved jungle areas;

(4) Tagavi to be given to small khatedars and

(5) Grass of pastures in excess of demand of the Military Department should be made available to ryots only by contractors when selling by auction.

TROTSKYIST PLOT ECHO

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.

General Putna, Military Attache in London who was recently recalled is the latest to be charged with complicity in the so-called Trotskyist plot.—Reuter.

END OF MILITARY OCCUPATION

Implications Of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty

LONDON, August 27

The Anglo-Egyptian treaty terminates military occupation, establishes the Anglo-Egyptian alliance which continues for 20 years whereafter it is subject to revision by agreement at the request of either party. Negotiations for revision may be begun after a decade if both parties wish. Any revision must provide for the continuation of alliance in accordance with the principles of the present treaty, namely, neither party should adopt attitude or conclude treaty inconsistent with the alliance.

They will consult each other with a view to peaceful settlement of any dispute with a third State threatening risk of rupture. In the event of either party being engaged in war, the other will come to its aid as an ally subject to its obligations under the Covenant of the League or the Pact of Paris. In the event of war, imminent menace of war or apprehend international emergency, Egypt will accord all facilities to the United Kingdom including the use of Egyptian ports and aerodromes, means of communication and all necessary administrative and legislative measures including the establishment of martial law; also facilities for sending British forces.

With a view to ensuring the defence of the Suez canal, the United Kingdom has been authorised to maintain the Canal Zone forces not exceeding 10,000, land forces and airforces not exceeding 400 pilots until the two parties agree that the Egyptian army is capable of ensuring proper and entire security of navigation of the canal, but these numbers may be increased in the event of international emergency.

On the conclusion of the period of treaty, the question of capability of the Egyptian army, if the contracting parties do not agree will be submitted to the League Council or other person agreed to by the parties. The Egyptian Government will build in the Canal Zone barracks for British troops, also construct roads from the Canal Zone to Alexandria and Cairo and improve railways in the Canal Zone.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS

On completion of this work, British forces will be withdrawn to the Canal Zone but forces in Alexandria will remain there for a period not exceeding eight years which time is considered necessary for the final completion of barracks in the Canal Zone. Improvement of roads from Cairo to Suez, Cairo to Alexandria and Alexandria to Mersamatruh and improvement of railways between Ismailia, Alexandria and Mersamatruh. British and Egyptian airforces will be permitted to fly on a reciprocal basis, where this is considered necessary for training. Adequate landing grounds and seaplane anchorages will be provided. British personnel of the Egyptian army will be withdrawn. The Egyptian Government will avail themselves of the advice of British Military Mission. The personnel of the Egyptian forces will receive training in the United Kingdom. Armaments and equipment of the Egyptian forces will not differ from those of British. British forces will enjoy immunities and privileges in the jurisdictional fiscal matters. (Condominium of the Sudan will continue). British Government will recognise that responsibility for lives and property of foreigners devolves exclusively on the Egyptian Government. The latter will undertake to ensure the fulfilment of obligations. The European Bureau of Public Security Department will disappear on the ratification of the treaty but for further five years the Egyptian City Police will remain under the command of British Officers. The services of one-fifth of European police

(Continued on Page 7)

President Jawaharlal leaving the premises of the National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Co. after giving a message to Young India for gramophone record.

"Nationalists'" Move To Co-operate With Congress

EXECUTIVE MAY DECIDE AGAINST BOMBAY DEMOCRATS' RESOLUTION

BOMBAY, August 27.

Considerable silence is observed in Congress circles over the resolution of the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party regarding the breaking up of negotiations with the Congress on the Communal Award question.

When the "United Press" representative approached a member of the Congress Working Committee who was connected with these negotiations said that though chances of reviving negotiations were remote, yet hopes were entertained of a decision at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Nationalist Party in Benares on September 6.

In view of the narrow majority that passed the resolution in Bombay this supreme body of the Congress Nationalist Party, who would go over the question might decide against the Bombay resolution of the Democrats which was only a branch of the Nationalist Party.—United Press.

MALAVIYA MUM ON PARTY'S FUTURE

BENARES, Aug. 27.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Pandit Malaviya stated that in order to consider the Congress manifesto and decide upon the future course of action, the Congress Nationalist Party's Working Committee will meet at Benares on August 31 when Mr. M. S. Aney and others will attend.

As the meeting will be held very shortly the Pandit would not express his opinion on the steps which the party is likely to adopt.—A. P.

Dissatisfied With Democrats' Attitude

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

"Extremely unfortunate" was the view expressed to me by a prominent member of the Democratic Swaraj Party at the Democrats' refusal to stand by the Congress in the forthcoming elections and their denial to ratify the Deo-Aney pact. He said that the attitude taken by some of the members of the party was perfectly unjustifiable, and both Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Aney were thoroughly dissatisfied with it.

GOYA SECOND WINS GIMCRACK STAKES

LONDON, August 27

At York Gimcrack Stakes (distance: 6 furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Goya Second (Elliott) 1,
Gainsborough Lass (E Smith) 2.
Merry Mathew (Nevertt) 3.

Fifteen ran. The race was won by head. Neck separated the second and third.

The winner was trained by Lambton.—Reuter's Special.

OLYMPIC HONOURS FOR MENAKA

Indian Dancer Secures Three First Class Prizes

BOMBAY, August 27.

Three out of the ten first-class honour prizes in the Dance Section of the last Olympiad were won for India by Menaka (Mrs. Sokhey) and her troupe of Indian dancers.

Representatives from fifteen countries competed for the event and the competitors included world famous dancers like Mary Wigman, Ciret Palucca and Krentzberg.

LATHI POLICE GUARD MILL

Workers Get Excited When Gates Were Closed Against Them

AHMEDABAD, August 27

About 200 workers of the Kalyan Mills went on strike, fearing a cut in their wages.

The Labour Union advised them to resume work but not to accept wages. When the men tried to enter the mill compound to-day, the mill authorities did not allow them to resume work and closed the gates.

The workers got excited at this and apprehending trouble the mill authorities requisitioned police aid. The police armed with 'lathis' are still guarding the mill premises.

The Jayanti Mills in Viramgam have notified that owing to depression the Mills will be working two days in the week.

Workers of the Mills have resented this Action of the authorities.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

YOUTH RUNS AMUCK

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

A report has been received from the village of Kali near Mayavaram in Tanjore district that a young man aged 22, suddenly attacked his brother, the latter's wife and son and also two others who intervened in the family quarrel killing all those whom he attacked.

The assailant then committed suicide by hanging himself.

The police held an inquest and the six dead bodies have been sent to the hospital for post mortem.—A.P.

Return Congressmen & Get Rid Of Poverty

President Jawahar Launches Election Campaign In Lucknow City

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Congress Election Campaign in the City to-day.

He exhorted his audience to support the Congress in the forthcoming elections and thereby solve the country's major problems, such as unemployment and poverty.

Acharya Narendradeo, Mr. Kripalani and Mr. Tandon spoke at great length explaining the implications of the Congress Manifesto.—A. P.

VICTORY CERTAIN AT POLL

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal reminded the people of the fact that the Congress was fighting for the complete freedom of the country and had made immense sacrifices for that purpose. It had decided now to contest the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures and keep the mushroom parties out who had done and were doing much harm to the country. It was the duty of the Nation to respond to its call and show their complete confidence in that great national institution.

The Congress President asked the people not to forget the real and whole picture of the Congress ideology and see its electioneering programme in its true perspective.

Referring to the National Agriculturist Party which had been formed by Government Ministers and big Taluqdars in the United Provinces, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that it was amazing that these people should come forward to seek the votes of the people when they did nothing in the past except helping the Government in suppressing the Congress movement.

"Greater shame for people", added the Congress President, "if they cast even one vote in their favour."

The Congress, said Panditji, if it deserved the Nation's confidence, was sure to attain success at the polls.—United Press.

INDIAN CYCLISTS IN S. AFRICA

Gen. Hertzog Inscribes Good Wishes In Autograph Book

PRETORIA, August 27.

Gen. Hertzog inscribed his signature and good wishes in the autograph book of three Indians Messrs Kaikee Kharas, Rustam Ghandi, and Ruttan Shroff who have arrived in Pretoria on bicycles after having travelled 33,000 miles during the last three years.

They left Bombay on April 30, 1933. The cyclists also had a talk with the Minister of the Interior Mr. Hofmeyr who leaves for India next week with the Parliamentary Delegation. Mr. Hofmeyr was very much interested and questioned the cyclists closely on conditions in India. Mr. Hofmeyr inscribed in the autograph book. "As one who has in the past years spent happy days in cycling tours and at the same time as Minister standing in close relation with the Indian community in South Africa, I am glad to express good wishes to our plucky and enterprising cyclist visitors from India."—Reuter.

U. S. SECRETARY FOR WAR DEAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

The death has occurred of Mr. Dern, Secretary for War.—Reuter.

CIVIC WELCOME TO JAWAHAR

Cawnpore Board Decides To Present Address

CAWNPORE, August 27

An emergent meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board was held this evening with Mr. B. P. Srivastava in the chair to consider the District Magistrate's letter asking the Board to reconsider, on grounds of financial stringency, its resolution deciding to present an address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on his visit to Cawnpore on 30th instant.

The Board decided to present the address.

Pt. Nehru arrives here on 30th and will address a number of meetings in the City.

An address will also be presented on behalf of the merchantile community of Cawnpore.—A.P.

Notices On Municipal Committee Members

LYALLPUR, Aug. 27.

The Punjab Government have served notices on Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., and five others, members of the Municipal Committee, asking them to tender explanation in writing within fifteen days why they should not be removed from the Municipal Committee "for flagrant abuse of your position as a member of the Committee." This is a sequel to the controversy regarding the presentation of an address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru during his first tour in the province in June.

It will be recalled that a resolution adopted by the Committee in favour of presentation of an address to Pt. Jawaharlal was superseded by the Deputy Commissioner, after which a meeting of the Committee held on May 30 to consider the submission of an explanation of their position against the Deputy Commissioner's order was adjourned, but Sardar Sant Singh and others, it is alleged, held an irregular meeting which decided, despite the Deputy Commissioner's order, to present an address and sought to bind the Committee thereto.—A. P.

STUDENTS' ADDRESS FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT

CAWNPORE, August 27.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, is expected to arrive in Cawnpore from Lucknow on the afternoon of August 29.

The City Congress Committee has appointed a committee to arrange a welcome address to be presented to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru by the Cawnpore students in the Shraddhanand Park on August 30.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant who arrived here on the evening of August 24, it is understood, had a discussion with Dr. Jawahar Lal, Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta and others in connection with the forthcoming elections.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a beautiful and accomplished bride for a Maratha bachelor aged 24. Graduate. Salary Rs. 125 and considerable landed property. Marathas preferred though no caste restrictions. Apply immediately to the Box No. 6811, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Experienced Stenographer and Correspondence Clerk. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 60, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by a well-established firm wishing to introduce new lines of business a competent Salesman with recent and large experience of Manchester piecegoods (Whites, Fancies, Dyed and Printed) and having good connections with merchants dealing in imported Piecegoods. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be considered confidentially. Apply to Box No. 3822, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a responsible Manager for a Furniture Workshop. Must be a good Canvasser and an expert hand in Drawing, Designing, estimating and correspondence. Previous experience of Furniture business essential. Apply personally with minimum pay with or without commission to: Gajadhar & Sons, 10, Club Road, Allahabad. (6824)

Wanted urgently Maratha B.Sc., Gujarati Persian Graduate Teachers, Trained Matric Teachers, Overseers, Lady Teacher, Latin Tutor, Draftsmen, Nurses, Apply Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, 2nd floor, Fort. (6825).

Wanted Managers, Asstt.-Managers, Accountants, Inspectors, for Banking concern pay Rs. 30 to 60. Apply: Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6797)

Wanted two Accounts Clerks, to tour in Sales Car, Bombay. Salary Rs. 60. Deposit Rs. 300. Box 6819, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (6809).

Wanted 3 apprentice Stenographers (beginners only) by business organisation. Salary fixed after training. Apply with stamped envelope for reply. Box 6817, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sugar Factories: Sugar Technologist with foreign qualification and long experience of big Indian Factories is just free to take charge of Manufacturing as well as Engineering Dept. of one or more factories conveniently situated. Can also arrange entire staff. For terms apply to Box No. 6810, "Bombay Chronicle"

12. TO BE LET.

Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, for spacious showroom in Fravic House, opposite Marine Lines Station, Queen's Road. 3,000 square feet. (3818).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road for airy two-room tenements, bath and tap in Taraporevala Building, Cumballa Hill. Rs. 31. 'Phone 26455. (3820).

To Be Let Room, Godown and Office in cheap rent. See Mahavir Building, 71C-701 Homji Street, Fort. (6805).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, for independent flat of three rooms, kitchen, modern conveniences in Bhedwar House, Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 75. (3819).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Apply New Book Co., for office premises in Kitab Mahal, facing Hornby Road. 2,000 square feet, whole or part. Also small rooms. 'Phone 26455. (3817).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Travelling Agents to secure orders for our famous Silk and Yarn Carpets all over Northern India. Liberal terms. Apply to L. Muthusami Pandaram, Carpet Manufacturers, Bhavani (via Erode), S. I. (6812).

Urban Provident Insurance Society Ltd., 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, invites applications from gentlemen of position and influence for chief agency of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab on lucrative terms. (6825).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted second-hand Roller Flour Mill with washing plant. Sajjan Singh, Millowner, Sialkot (Punjab. (6803).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Secret of Trading in Broach A|M Cotton Forward Business with Success. Write immediately to Box No. 6826, "Bombay Chronicle."

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHANGES IN RATES AND FARES.

In order that the public may be advised when changes in Rates and Fares are introduced on the G. I. P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time, notifying the issue of the G. I. P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in Rates and Fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways.

3775

NOTICE.

One "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 361 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Vasantrao Vinayak Javale has been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to him.

6822

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED. (Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary receipt No. 41951 for one hundred shares bearing distinctive Nos. 809300/399 standing in the name of MANILAL RAYARAM MEHTA is reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the company within fifteen days from the date after which the company will issue certificate for the said shares to the said shareholder.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28-8-1936.

6821

POONA RACES

"MONARCH"
Prismatic Binocular.
Magnification 8 x 24.
Rs. 65
Including solid leather case.
Field of view 90 yds. at 1000 yds.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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GANDHI & CO.
Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FILM "MARDA-KA-BACHA ALIAS VILLAIN" AND ITS POSTER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 28th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at our Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Chaturbhai Mangalbhai Patel, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maneklal B. Patel, the Mortgagor, under the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 7th February 1936.

1 Negative Film of "Marda-Ka-Bacha alias Villain."
3 Copies of Positive.
1 Copy of Rush Print.
6 Trailors.
2000 single and 2000 double sheet Posters.

The above film will be sold with all the rights of booking, execution, exhibition and showing the same in cinemas and all other rights therein.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.
Tele: 22801.

GRAND AUCTION SALE at Mazagaon, Mr. Nazir's Bungalow No. 140, Mount Road, Opp. P.O., modern furniture, Philco all wave and Marconi Radiogram with Record changer, Chubb's safe, Table covers, Bruismead Piano, Glass, crockery, platedware, Studebaker motor car on SUNDAY, THE 30TH INST., at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) Property of W. T. Green, Esq. and others on view.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AT LAST!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's SENSATION OF THE SCREEN!

THE GREAT
(that's the word for it)

Ziegfeld

OPENING
SATURDAY
5th SEPTEMBER

THREE SHOWS DAILY

Please note the change of timing in the shows

2, 6 & 10 P.M.

with a cast of 50 stars
300 GORGEOUS GIRLS
and 12 SONG HITS

Plans Open.
Book your Seats.
'Phone 27787.

CENTRAL
Near Albless Baug—
Charni Rd.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The strange behaviour of a hotel employee, who went to a customer's house to collect arrears, was told at the Dadar Court today.

Arsakalli Anwaralli, it was alleged, went to Mahomedally Building, at Wanjawadi, Mahim, to the apartment of Abdul Samadkhan Sambhoo, but did not find him at home. But, it seems, finding the seven-year-old son of Abdul, alone there, he took advantage of the occasion to open a trunk and take possession of Rs. 4-7-0.

It is further alleged Askarali locked the boy in when leaving the apartment.

The accused who was put up before the Dadar Court, was ordered this morning to be bailed out in the sum of Rs. 50 (Rs. 20 to be deposited in cash), or in default to be remanded into Police custody till September 3.

Noormahomed Hasan Aszal was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and remanded to custody for 14 days on charges of kidnapping a minor girl at Santa Cruz and committing rape on her at Bombay.

The sight of Police scared some alleged card-players in action at the Bandra Creek Bridge, Mahim Causeway, this morning at about 7-30 a.m.

While, it seems, some of the party ran away after gathering the money spread in front of them, a few engaged the Police in a battle.

One of them, it is alleged, hit a Police Constable on the hand.

The Police party was, however, eventually able to overpower the card-sharpers and two persons, Ahmed Ibrahim and Anwar Gulam Mahomed, were arrested.

It is alleged that the two men arrested are returned externees, who have returned to the City against the orders of the Police Commissioner.

Three cards and money were seized at the place.

The accused were remanded today by the Dadar Magistrate till Sept. 10.

STRIKE OF CLOTH PRINTERS STILL ON

Brisk Picketing Outside Factories

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The strike situation of the cloth printers has become grave.

Pickets are posted at the gates of three factories namely the New India Dyeing and Printing Works, Mazagaon, the Germania Dyeing and Printing Works, C. P. Tank and the New Bombay Dyeing and Printing Works Kandewadi. In all these factories, picketing is now going on briskly.

While the factories are at work with a low complement of printers, more than 700 of them are on strike.

There will be a meeting at North Brook Gardens of the strikers, this evening, when further measures to get their grievances redressed will be discussed and decided.

MANDAP AT BYCULLA

Commissioner To Be Asked To Open Negotiations Before Construction

On the requisition of 25 Mahomedan members a special meeting of the Bombay Corporation has been called for Monday next at 4-10 p.m. (B.T.) to consider a resolution that, "it is desirable that the Commissioner should open negotiations between the two communities before constructing the Sabha Mandap (at Byculla Bridge) as suggested in Resolution No. 23, dated the 23rd April 1936, and to report the result to the Corporation."

REGISTRATION OF UNION CANCELLED

The Bombay Government Gazette announces that registration of the G.I.P. Railway Administrative and Executive Office Staff Union has been cancelled on an application made in that behalf by the Union.

ROXY
5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
ACHHUT KANYA
6th WEEK

Central
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
(Near Albless Baug)
THREE SHOWS DAILY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME
By Special Public Demand—All M-G-M's Super Productions!
FRIDAY 28TH AUGUST
PAINTED VEIL
with
GRETA GARBO
NEXT SATURDAY
A COMEDY AS REFRESHING AS A FIELD OF SHAMROCKS!
M.-G.-M.'S COMEDY SENSATION!
"KELLY THE SECOND"
with
PATSY KELLY
CHARLEY CHASE
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The story of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napolean, who lost the rights of an Empire when he found a love too great to be denied!
ONE OF HISTORY'S SECRET ROMANCES!

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That 'Mysterious Friend' In Major Adams' Case

Grave Allegations Against Witness

PROSECUTION ADDRESS

Defence Denies Charge Of Drunkenness

Mr. Vimadalal, Counsel for Major Adams, addressed the Court in defence of his client yesterday, when the hearing of the case, in which the Major is charged with causing death by rash and negligent driving, was resumed.

It is alleged that Major Adams caused the death of the four-year-old daughter of Quartermaster Sergeant Williams by rashly and negligently driving his car along Upper Colaba Road, while in a state of drunkenness.

Counsel subjected the whole evidence to a searching analysis and while admitting that Major Adams' car caused the accident, concluded by claiming that he was proceeding at normal speed, did not know an accident had occurred and was not drunk.

The Prosecution, he contended, had failed to prove their case and the accused was entitled to the benefit of any doubt that existed.

Poignant Tragedy

Mr. S. Vimadalal, opening his address for the defence, said that this case rose out of a tragedy, which was very poignant for the parents of the unfortunate child and it was an extremely tragic situation for the accused.

Who was responsible for this tragedy? Was Major Adams the guilty person?

Before discussing the evidence counsel said he would take the liberty of inflicting on the Court an elementary principle of law. Namely, that, that the onus of proving the prosecution charge rested solely upon the prosecution and in no event was criminality to be presumed.

The whole of the prosecution case, counsel urged, rested on mere inferences, which, at its best, could only lead to one conclusion and that was that the Court should give the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

The prosecution case was that:
(1) the accused drove his car negligently and rashly;
(2) that he was drunk when in charge of the steering-wheel;
(3) that he knew of the accident and drove off in a callous manner.

Furore in Coroner's Court.

When the case first came to the Coroner's Court it started off with a flourish of trumpets. "A hit and run motorist" had caused the death of a four-year-old European child in a callous manner. The motorist was hopelessly drunk and was driving at a terrific speed. A soldier who witnessed the tragedy was so worked up that he picked up a bicycle and chased the car now moving like a bullet through space.

But when it came to this Court, the prosecution evidence had undergone a change. The car was described to have been travelling "fairly fast" by some, "at a normal speed" by some others of the prosecution witnesses. The Ayah, who was leading the child in a normal way, was found to be balancing in her hand two hats, two over coats and an umbrella.

These were not slung on the arm, Counsel said, but were actually balanced on her hand for over 20 minutes. Could she have been holding the hands of the children?

Counsel submitted that this was a very important factor in the case, in the light of the evidence given by Major Halliman. He had stated that injuries on the skull were of such a nature that the child could not have been facing the car but had its head leaning backwards.

"Defence Theory Corroborated"

The theory of the prosecution that the children were being led by the hand, therefore, went over board and the only reasonable inference was that the ayah who was carrying balanced on her hands two hats, two coats, and an umbrella could not have also held both children by their hands.

The evidence of Major Halliman was entirely in line with the trend of events and the defence theory of how the accident had occurred was fully corroborated. There could be no doubt that the child must have flung herself against the car with her face towards the ayah.

Counsel, proceeding, stated there were several material contradictions in the prosecution case. These contradictions only went to show how the prosecution theories were being built up from time to time and demolished by the prosecution witnesses.

Counsel discussed at length the story told by the ayah and her answers in cross-examination.

Private Day's Evidence

Continuing Mr. Vimadalal said he proposed to deal with the evidence of Private Day, who was a principal witness for the prosecution. He was in a class by himself.

This was the witness who first saw the accident and was the "eye witness" of the prosecution. The whole situation changed in cross-examination when this witness was confronted with the plan of the scene of the accident. It was a physical impossibility for the witness Private Day to have seen the impact from the spot where he was standing and he had eventually to admit that he had not seen the actual impact.

This witness had also stated that he was no judge of speed and his statement that the car was travelling very fast was a "reckless guess" in his own words. The whole story told by Private Day was fantastic and it was unworthy of comment.

Passed at a "Normal Speed."

On the other hand, counsel contended, there was the evidence of Quartermaster Sergeant Levick, who stated, for the prosecution, that a car passed him at a "normal speed," it tooted sharply and passed on. When that car was disappearing over the crest of the hill, he noticed the result of the accident. He saw a child injured and rushed her to hospital.

Ordinary mathematical calculation, apart from anything else, was more than sufficient to show that the accused's car was not travelling at a fast speed. Quartermaster Sergeant Levick has stated he was travelling at the rate of 20 to 25 miles per hour. Major Adams' car was only 200 yards ahead when Sergeant Levick pulled up at the scene of the accident.

Was Major Adams Drunk?

The prosecution was at first, perhaps, labouring under the misapprehension, counsel said, that the defence was going to be an "alibi" and spent considerable energy on proving that the handle found on the scene of the accident belonged to Major Adams' car. It has never been denied, Counsel said, that the accident was caused by Major Adams' car.

The only question, therefore, was, whether the accused was drunk or incapable when he drove his car.

There was no evidence at all on record to show that the car was being driven in a "zig-zag" manner. The evidence was that he was driving in a normal manner keeping a straight route.

There was the "wonderful evidence" of Dr. Fanaken, the "sheet anchor" of the prosecution for their theory and presumption that the accused was drunk.

Dr. Fanaken was no ordinary witness, he was a literate man, called upon to give evidence in an important case, Counsel said, but what had happened actually? Dr. Fanaken took shelter behind the illiterate man's "I was not asked the question and I only answered what I was asked."

The Police Prosecutor could not surely have asked Dr. Fanaken, "what was the result of your second examination?" as Dr. Fanaken would have us believe. It was only in cross-examination for the first time, Dr. Fanaken stated that he had carried out three tests and not two as the Court had been all along led to believe.

There could be no question, Mr. Vimadalal said, that the addition to his evidence was a necessary factor in view of the recognised tests to determine drunkenness.

Even assuming that he had carried out three tests, there was the evidence of Lieut-Col. Vazifdar who stated that the three tests carried out were not sufficient to form an opinion to determine drunkenness.

Tests While Asleep

He had said that there were two sets of recognised tests which were generally carried out and in the absence of these no medical man could have given two opinions vouched for by Dr. Fanaken.

Counsel did not want to say more than what was necessary about Dr. Fanaken's evidence except that the Doctor had only carried out these tests, if they were to believe him, and all these three tests were carried out when the man was asleep.

Heavy Sleeper

There was evidence to show that Major Adams was a heavy sleeper and the unchallenged medical evidence of the effects of alcohol on a heavy sleeper. What was the conditions of Major Adams when Dr. Fanaken examined him? He was lying on the broad of his back on his bed, sound asleep. The doctor felt his pulse, which he stated was fast and full, then he noticed his respiration, lifted his eyelids smelt his breath and declared him "drunk" in fact hopelessly drunk and incapable, robbed of his faculties for the time being.

"Insufficient And Useless"

Strange as it might appear, counsel continued, a few moments thereafter Major Adams leaves his bed, walks into the garden and remained speaking to some Police officers standing around his car. Counsel, therefore, urged that the examination or tests carried out by Dr. Fanaken were insufficient and useless for the purpose of determining whether the person he examined was drunk.

As against that there was the evidence of Mr. H. W. Smith, the business manager of the "Times of India," who would not have risked his reputation to come to this Court and testify to the fact that Major Adams was not a man who could be so easily labelled "drunk" as Dr. Fanaken would have us believe.

Mr. Smith told the Court that Major Adams was a man of sober habits, kind-hearted and certainly not callous. He was therefore, counsel submitted, not the kind of man to knock down a child and run away from the scene. Nor could he have consumed so much alcohol as to make him incapable and unfit to be in charge of the steering wheel.

Counsel laid stress on the facts as adduced in evidence and contended that there was no evidence beyond that of the Doctor that Major Adams was drunk.

Expert's Theory

Counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence of Mr. Ore and said that the theory that the shaft of the handle must have been loosened should not be discarded. In fact, the actual incident corroborates the evidence of Mr. Ore.

The metal was so hard and firm that it would not have broken by the impact with the skull of an infant. Mr. Vimadalal said the mathematical problems, the Jig-saw exhibits and the jugglery of figures on which the prosecution depended to prove the velocity or momentum were absolutely beside the point.

He submitted in conclusion that Major Adams had driven his car at a normal speed and was quite sober. The unfortunate accident must have occurred without the knowledge of the accused.

The prosecution had failed to prove the charge and their evidence was based on mere presumption and supposition and his client was entitled to the benefit of doubt.

Prosecution Address

Mr. Thanavala then commenced his address for the prosecution and had not concluded when the Court rose.

When further hearing was resumed, in the afternoon, Mr. Thanavala continuing his address said, his contention was that the accused was driving his car on the left side of the road.

Magistrate—That does not by itself constitute an offence?

Counsel—Yes, sir.

Mr. Thanavala continuing said the children were being led along the extreme left of the road, when the accident occurred.

Counsel then proceeded to discuss the injuries as deposed to by the two military doctors called by the prosecution and stated that at the very commencement of the case, he had made it clear that there was no direct evidence to

(Continued on Page 10.)

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LATEST GALLOP NOTES FROM POONA

Kingmaker & Episode Give Satisfaction

Firpo, Jahan Ara, And Aquila Show To Advantage

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, August 27.

Bright weather has made the task of trainers easy at Poona this season and many new arrivals have received plenty of exercise. Jockey F. Northmore, who recently arrived from England will be seen in the saddle on Saturday. Gallops noted are as follows:—

TALK (C. Hoyt) was not extended in a 7 furlongs trial on the tan with SMILIN' THRO' (Riding Boy). Both are fit and well.

COUNT ITO (Burn) gave a fair display over 7 furlongs. Needs a run.

RAPSONIA (Evans) pleased when exercised over the 7 furlongs course. In fine fettle.

PIN MONEY (Burn) shaped well in a 6 furlongs gallop. Very fit

IRISH BROADCAST (Evans) beat IT (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs. Keep an eye on the former.

GLEN GOWAN (Meherji) impressed in a 6 furlongs burst on the tan. Though old in years, age has not impaired his speed.

MAYCOCK (Bullock) finished in front of MR. PIP (Riding Boy) over a mile on the tan. May pop up unexpectedly.

WHY (Read) was sent 6 furlongs on the tan. In great form.

EPISODE (Evans) covered a mile in fine style. Can win when wanted.

FRANCOLIN (Simmons) was superior to GARTER PRINCES (Burn) in a 7 furlongs gallop. The former is so unreliable that he is best left alone.

MISTY DAWN (Brace) prevailed over a stablemate in a mile test. Has improved.

TURLOGH (S. Black) travelled a mile in company with DANDY BRUSH (Riding Boy). The former has reached his best.

MINT JULEP II (Evans) beat FANCIFUL (M. O'Neale) in a 7 furlongs trial. The former has made notable improvement.

DAME DE COEUR IV (B. McQuade) finished behind PUMPKIN PIE (Evans) in a mile gallop. The latter continues to improve.

AQUILA (Forsyth) showed to advantage against GOLDEN PRINCE tan.

ROSEWATER (Forsyth) finished very strongly when galloped with GREEK GEM (Bhimrao) over 6 furlongs. The former must score shortly.

KINGMAKER (Brace) was too good for a stable companion over 7 furlongs Can win again.

JAHAN ARA (Munro) fared best in a 10 furlongs gallop on the tan with FIERY FACE (Simmons) and ARAB QUEEN (Burn). The first named will be hard to beat on Saturday.

KARAM ALLAH (Riding Boy) gave complete satisfaction over 10 furlongs on the tan. Remarkably fit.

NASSIRWAN (S. Black) BREACH (B. McQuade) and FARAT PRINCE (Riding Boy) travelled 10 furlongs at steady pace. Fair.

FIRPO (Burn) beat AL MUQBIL (J. O'Neale) over 9 furlongs on the tan.

GOLDEN CROWN (Harding) showed that there was nothing wrong with him by covering 10 furlongs in fine style.

BUSHBOOS (Riding Boy) moved well over 10 furlongs. Very fit.

ZOZAN (Evans) gave satisfaction in a 10 furlongs gallop. Fit and well.

MENADO (Simmons) created a favourable impression when sent 7 furlongs. Likely to spring surprise.

KRISHNA (Riding Boy) and ALMAS (Britt) travelled 10 furlongs. Fair.

ADNAN (Southall) held ADVOCATE (J. O'Neale) over 6 furlongs. Keep an eye on the former.

AMIR (Obaid) shaped well over 6 furlongs. Very fit.

PAILAZAMAN (Simmons) put up a smart show over 6 furlongs on the tan. Likes Poona course.

VIOLENCE (Riding Boy) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop. In form.

WAABIL (Riding Boy) went a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

IRAQ BAHADUR (Britt) was superior to MAMLUK AL IRAQ (Obaid) over 6 furlongs.

MATTAR (Simmons) moved freely in a 6 furlongs gallop.

YANOOS (Riding Boy) pleased over 6 furlongs.

SILVER FISH (Riding Boy) and BUICK (Riding Boy) were subjected to a rousing 9 furlongs gallop on the tan. A fit pair.

LUCKY BOY (Riding Boy) spurted 4 furlongs on the sand. Fair.

BAHAR NEEL (B. McQuade) proved superior to THE LEADER (J. O'Neale) over 6 furlongs. The former looks a likely winner.

SILVER STAR (Forsyth) finished in front of RASHID PASHA (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. The former is in top hole condition.

TAJ NIZAM (Riding Boy) spurted 4 furlongs in excellent style. Should be noted.

The following have given entire satisfaction in their preparation: CERCELLO. ARGYLL. ASHVARAJ. THE KNUT. VERSHAN and FLAMCOE.

SPARE INDIA A NEW TRADE "AGREEMENT"

(Continued From Page 12)

for her requirements of manufactured articles, care must be taken that the proposed trade agreement does not impinge upon her right to develop her industries, or, it will be more appropriate to say, what remains of this right to her as a consequence of the provisions relating to commercial safeguards in the Government of India Act of 1935!

NO NOMINATION.

The representatives of Indian commercial and industrial community should be elected or selected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and that Government of India should not simply nominate whomsoever they like. As to the status of these representatives it is necessary that this should be made clear. They were called delegates on the occasion of the Ottawa Agreement and not simply "unofficial advisers" as it is proposed to do now. They should be called Delegates even this time and no distinction should be made between Officials and non-Officials; all alike should be members of the Indian Delegation with equal voice in the negotiation of the agreement.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Poona Plate Should Provide Keen Contest

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Smilin' Thro' 9-0; Casino 8-11; Maycock 8-9; Argyll 8-5; Francolin 7-12; Nathbay 7-9; Inveralga 7-9; Kahapa 7-2.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE BURWELL PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Achieve 9-4; Zorawar 9-0; Perseverance 8-10; Silver Guard 8-4; Menado 8-2; Happy Star 8-2; Rose-water 8-0; Soltero 7-5; Mint Julep II 7-12; Flamcoe 7-10; Swindon 7-0; Dame de Coeur IV 7-4.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Queen Singer 9-4; Iraq Gift 9-2; Danger 8-12; King Ghazi 8-9; Violence 8-7; Iraq Bahadur 8-3; Fair Play 8-5; Sa'ami 8-4; Amirulmulk 8-2; Turkish Prince 8-0; The Knut 7-13; Silver Fish 7-9; Royal Clair 7-9; Taj Nizam 7-7; Watchmaker II 7-4; Adnan 7-0.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

H.H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st. 7lbs. Arabs 5 years old to carry 8st. 4lbs. Arabs 4 years old to carr 7st. 11lbs. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over. 10lbs. extra. Allowance.—Arabs in Classes II and III. 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Jahan Ara 9-3; Pompeius 8-0; Karam Allah 9-3; Samra Layali 9-3; The Duke 9-3; Kanda 8-10; Fiery Face 9-3; Farat Prince 9-3; Breach 9-3; Nassirwan 8-4; Saifuldowla 9-3; Hazima 8-10; Kabaila 8-10; Golden Crown 8-7; Mahboobat Tariq 8-0; Firpo 8-0; Jal Bhawani II 8-0; Ace of Hearts 8-0; Al Muqbil 7-11; Dilawar 7-11.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE BURWELL PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Kilfinane 9-4; It; 9-0; Honeysuckle 9-0; Kingmaker 8-10; Gol-Prince 8-10; Grand Raja 8-2; Greek Gem 7-9; Pumpkin Pie 8-2; Aquila 8-0; Goblin 7-13; Prince Philippa 7-13; Chapel 7-10; Fanciful 7-0.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Diamond Shower 9-7; Field Marshal 7-9; Mas d'Antibes 9-7; Count Ito 9-0; Rivalli 8-12; Synagogue 8-9; Cercello 7-9; Hesperitus 7-7; Vermeil II 7-13; Cotyls 7-9; Talk 7-8; Pin Money 7-5; Titanium 7-2; Rapsonia 7-0.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

III.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Garter Princess 9-2; Cook General 7-4; Glen Gowan 8-8; Aurangzebe 8-8; Irish Broadcast 8-8; Grenadier 8-6; Mr. Pip 8-6; Hippy Buchan 8-1; Turlogh 7-13; Seaton Ross 7-11; Episode 7-11; Ashvaraj 7-9; Cyprus City 7-9.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Yanoos 9-4; Hakim Pasha 9-0; Mamluk al Irak 8-11; Silver Jubilee 8-4; Amir 8-9; Riyad II 8-7; Reform 8-7; Wazir Pasha 8-2; Lucky Boy 8-0; Mahmood Beg 8-0; Zoolum 7-13; Silver Star 7-12; Advocate 7-11; The Leader 7-10; Bahar Neel 7-9; Serheed 7-9; Pailazaman 7-7; Mattar 7-4.

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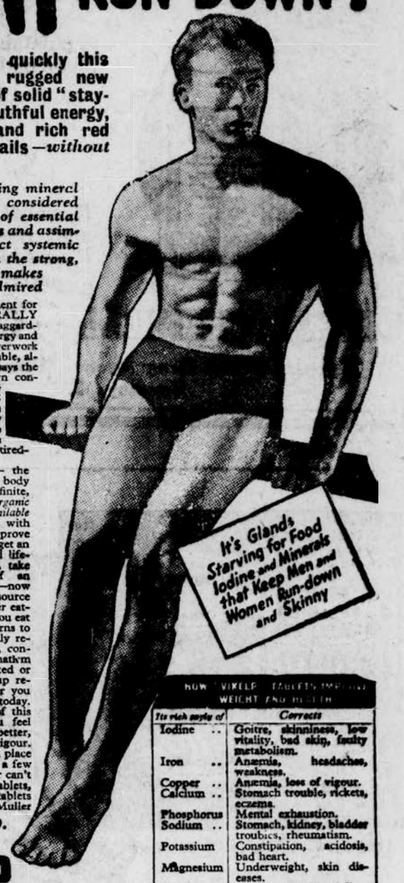

Here's new hope and encouragement for thousands of even "NATURALLY SKINNY," weak, worn-out, haggard-looking men and women whose energy and strength had been sapped by overwork and worry—who are nervous, irritable, always half-sick and ailing. Science says the principle cause of these run-down conditions is "GLANDS STARVING FOR ORGANIC MINERALS AND FOOD IODINE." When these glands do not work properly all the food in the world can't help you—it just isn't turned into flesh—and you stay skinny, nervous, tired-out and run-down.

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Phosphorus	Mental exhaustion.
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.).

p.m.

7-30 Big Ben. Charles Ernesco and his Quintet.

7-55 "Calute to Vancouver." Incidents from the life of Captain Vancouver, written by Robin Gerard and William MacLurg. Production by John Pudney.

8-30 The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra.

9-25 The News and Announcements.

9-45 John Reynders with his Orchestra.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

Noon.

12-0 Selection of Indian music.

p.m.

1-0 A Studio programme by S. Rose and Co. (Regal Recording).

5-30 The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra in sweet melodies.

6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Nava-mata Vad" by Vimal Sardesai.

6-30 Film-Hits selection from latest recorded talkie hits.

6-45 Light music Serene Vazifdar.

7-15 Recitation from Holy Quran by Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.

7-30 Violin Solos by J.A. Joshi of Aundh.

8-25 Hindustani Songs by Vazir-bai with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

9-30 News in English.

9-45 Talk (English): "The Queen of Deccan—What Poona Has to Offer" No. 2 by Beatrice Foy.

10-0 Hazel David and the Art Players.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

a.m.

8-0 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.

8-10 Naat by Rashid Ahmed of Ajmer and Party.

8-20 Iqbal Putli of Meerut. Khayal Ramkali. "Rat balam ruthe" Dadra. "Khenchiye tegh agar ap hain himat wale; Qati ko jashn samajhte hain mohabat wale." (Jalil).

8-35 Phool Chand Bhatt of Jaipur. Mian ki Malhar.

8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "A Juvenile Prisoner Speaks" by Mir Mohd. Husain.

9-0 A.I.R. Orchestra Bilawals.

9-5 Phool Chand Bhatt Thumri Bhairvin.

9-15 Rashid Ahmad Qawwali.

9-25 Iqbal Putli of Meerut Khayal Sudh Bilawal. "Dhariye ghat men" Bhajan. "Ai, sali-ala mahboob-Hi-khuda kia khub hai piara nam mila."

9-40 Phool Chand Bhatt Thumri Gujri.

9-50 Rashid Ahmad Ghazal.

p.m.

12-30 Indian Recorded Music.

5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra Kafi.

5-35 Rashid Ahmed Thumri.

5-45 Phool Chand Bhatt Tappa Zila. Tarana Bhim Plasi. Thumri Basant.

6-5 Karrar Husain Jaltarang Puria.

6-10 Iqbal Putli Khayal Bhim Plasi. "Tum to Krishn" Bhajan.

6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).

6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

6-40 Rashid Ahmad and Party Qawwali.

7-0 Ghulam Sabir Sarangi, Hamir.

7-5 Phool Chand Bhatt Kedara.

7-15 Iqbal Putli of Meerut "Mohan murli wala' Thumri. 'Na hui gar mere marne se tasalli na sahi, Imtihan aur bhi baqi ho to yeh bhi na sahi" (Ghalib). "Rind-i-kharab hal ko zahid na chher tu, Tujh ko parai kia pari apni niber tu" (Zaoq).

7-30 "For Villagers Only."

8-30 Debate (Hindustani): "Will Coming Generation be Happier than Ours?" K. G. Sayyadain—Yes. Dr. Zakir Hussain—No.

8-45 Songs of the Khubsurat Bala.

9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

9-45 Talk (English): "What are the Districts Saying?"

9-30 News in English.

10-0 A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

p.m.

12-36 SB A Pianoforte Recital by Madame Doria.

12-51 SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Musical selections relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant. Interval Item Artiste:—Madame Doria—Soprano. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 Talk (Bengali): "Stories from Puranas" by Nripen Chatterjee.

2-6 Musical Selections.

2-21 Recitation from the Holy Quran by Hafiz Muteheruddin Ahmad.

2-36 Talk (Bengali): "Hazrat Omar, No. 2" by Shahadat Hussain.

5-6 Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose: Letters and Riddles. A Humorous Story. Things that we see and hear of every day. Bengali song by Geeta Bose. What you can do at home "Musical Selections", (Nursery).

5-51 The Military Band of the East Indian Railway conducted by J. Pearse.

6-51 SB General News Bulletin: Weather Forecast; Market Prices; Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in Bengali).

7-6 Indian Theatrical Night.

7-6 SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents "Chand Sadagar" by Manmath Nath Roy under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.

10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin; Weather Forecast; Market Prices; Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).

When Stomach Is Upset Do This...

Stomach disturbances such as digestive pain, gastritis, wind, heartburn, and feeling of revolt, are invariably the result of "acid formation" which, as a rule, gets worse and worse and may ultimately lead to serious ulcers. By counteracting excess acid and preventing its formation, BISMAG (*'Bisurated' Magnesia*) quickly puts right an upset stomach; pain disappears instantly, fermentation and wind are banished and soothing relief supersedes uncomfortable disturbance. Thousands have ended stomach trouble with BISMAG (*'Bisurated' Magnesia*)—you can do the same! Ask for 'BISMAG' powder or tablets today and always see the oval sign on every pack.

Modish Complexions

Yes, complexions are worn *au naturelle*—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh from the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificial, follows natural colouring and aims to achieve a natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful. And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh, flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

GONORRHOEA CURED

ACUTE or CHRONIC—

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FOR NERVOUS, "DIFFICULT", WEAKLY CHILDREN... DOCTORS PRESCRIBE THIS SURE REMEDY

A CHILD who is constantly crying isn't well. Doctors agree that in most cases the cause of peevishness and ill-temper is *physical*: the child's diet is lacking in certain necessary substances. The remedy is to supply these and strengthen the system generally.

For this purpose, SCOTT'S Emulsion has long been famous. Scientifically prepared from the finest cod liver oil, it is not only rich in nourishment and in the essential Vitamins A and D, but contains also the salts of calcium and phosphorus required for healthy development of body, bone and nerves. Prepared by a unique process, SCOTT'S Emulsion is pleasant to take and easily digested, and it is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

A Complete Tonic

Unlike plain cod liver oil and other sources of Vitamin D, SCOTT'S Emulsion is a *complete tonic* in itself—no need to take additional calcium or other substances to make the treatment fully effective. Both for children and adults, as a protection against illness and as a strength-builder in all cases of weakness, SCOTT'S Emulsion has been recommended by doctors for more than sixty years.

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SCOTT'S Emulsion

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- *is 80 times as effective as butter or fresh milk*
- *is twice as effective as yolk of egg*

for promoting growth

- *is 8 times as effective as butter*
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of Pure Cod Liver Oil

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FOR 100 YEARS

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CAPITOL
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Request Revival
GRACE MOORE
in the singing sensation that took Bombay by storm.
"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"
Music – Romance – Laughter!

REGAL
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A PICKFORD-LASKY production
Francis LEDERER in ONE RAINY AFTERNOON with IDA LUPINO

A Cloudburst of Laughter!

BEYOND COMPARE!
Is Universal's 1936 screen version of Edna Ferber's immortal classic . . . because it has been endowed with greater beauty, enriched with more touching sentiment, and ennobled with inspiring music!
IRENE DUNNE
PAUL ROBESON
in
"SHOW BOAT"
"SHOW BOAT"
From TO-MORROW
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
REGAL & CAPITOL
Plans Open. Book Today.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva 11, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 10, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 27, 1305
Hightide: 9-22 20-32
Lowtide 1-45 15-34
Sunrise: 6h 22m
Sunset: 6h 58m.

Mr. Satyamurti's lecture, Jinnah Hall 6-30 p.m.

S. S. 'Mongolia' with English mails of August 13, due at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Junior Rovers Cup Football: I. F. L., ground, 5-45 p.m.

Joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups at 6-30 p.m. in Green's Restaurant, Lt-Col. S. S. Sokhey M.D., I.M.S., and Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta M.R.C.P., O.B.E., will speak on "Birth Control in relation to India." Open to guests of members also.

Saturday, August 29.

S. S. 'Carthage' with homeward mails sails at 1-0 p.m.

Sunday, August 30.

'Spain Day': Public meeting at Blavatsky Hall, 9-30 a.m. Mrs. Naidu, to preside.

Monday, August 31.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.; Special meetings, 4-40 p.m. and 4-50 p.m.

CENTURY CLUB

The President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Century Club will be 'At Home' to Mr. Satyamurti, to-day (Friday). at 6 p.m.

SETH H. G. JAIN STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Seth H. G. Jain Students' Union, Mr. Satyamurti M.L.A. will address the students at Hirabaug Hall near C. P. Tank today (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

DR. MACKENZIE ON "EDUCATIONAL REFORMS"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women Graduates' Union, Dr. J. MacKenzie, Principal, Wilson College, will deliver a lecture on "Educational Reforms" on Saturday (29th instant) at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Principal S. U. Shukla, M.A., T.D., Bar-at-Law, on "Coeducation in India" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association. Miss Kapila Khandwala, M.A., B.T. will preside.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

A joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) at Green's Hotel (Ground Floor). There will be a discussion on "Birth Control in Relation to India." Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey M.D., I.M.S., and Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta, M.R.C.P., O.B.E., have consented to speak.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East-bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 27-8-36 has been delayed, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 28-8-1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 hrs. on the 1-9-1936 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence 7-15 hours on 31-8-1936.

Registered correspondence 15-00 hours on 29-8-1936.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Stoker" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"One Rainy Afternoon" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Singing Kid" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hari Bhakti" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhuka-Pyara". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Vidrohi". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Khan Bahadur Haji Bachu Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, when Dr. P. V. Gharpure, M.D. (Bom) D.T.M. and H. (Eng.) will speak on "The need for organisation of Medical Profession and a scheme to do it."

SPAIN DAY PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Peoples' Front Spain Day Committee, there will be held two meetings to-day (Friday) to propagate the idea of the observance of an All-India Spain Day at the following places:—

At Tambakantha (Bhuleshwar): At 9 p.m. Mrs. Maniben Mulji will preside. Among the speakers are expected to be Dr. Choksey, Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, V. B. Karnik, S. K. Shah, Bukhari etc.

At Ghorapdeo: Mr. Lalji Pendse will preside and Messrs. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Bhise, Bhogle, Zulmiram Chaudhary will speak.

PROTEST OF BUS AND LORRY OWNERS AND DRIVERS

A Nadiad correspondent writes:—"A meeting of the owners and drivers of bus and goods motor vehicles of Kaira District, was held on the 23rd instant at Nadiad, in the compound of Auto Accessories Company, under the presidentship of Mr. Govindbhai K. Patel. A resolution was passed protesting against the introduction of the Bill containing the recommendations of the Transport Advisory Committee by Central Government at the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly, as the said Bill if passed, will be to the detriment of the interests of the owners of bus and goods motor vehicles and ultimately affecting the interests of drivers."

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party will give a Reception to Mr. S. M. Joshi, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Socialist Party and a member of the Party's All-India Executive, who has just been released from Jail on completion of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The function will be held on the terrace of the B. P. C. C., Congress House to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. Jayaprakash Narayan, R. M. Lohia and Dinker Mehta will be present.

"OUR MANIFESTO"

Satyamurti's Lecture At Jinnah Hall To-day

Sjt. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., will address a public meeting to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall on "Our Manifesto."

Saved at last by Alembic's

The ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD.
BOMBAY ··· BARODA ··· MADRAS

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

High Court Dismisses Appeal In Fatal Explosion Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum on Shivrudrappa Maharudrappa who was convicted of causing the death of four persons by a fatal explosion.

The facts have been already reported in these columns.

In dismissing the accused's appeal, their Lordships observed that the young age of the accused who was only 19 could not be pleaded as a ground for mitigating the sentence, as he was in a position to know the deadly nature of the contrivance he had sent to the deceased. The murders in this case were of a devillish character.

The condemned man's brother, Shankarappa, was acquitted by their Lordships of the charge of abetting an offence under the Explosives Act for which he was sentenced to seven years by the lower court.

Jury's Verdict In Dadar House Collapse Tragedy

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The supervision of an architect of the construction of a building at Vincent Road, resulting in the death of two workers, was commented upon by the Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on the death of the workers.

It will be recalled that six labourers, including Ganpat Mahadev and Kamaludin Aminudin, sustained injuries following the collapse of a ledge of 60 feet of cement concrete and 95 feet of brick masonry along with window-panes.

The labourers were extricated from the debris and removed to the hospital. Two of them died in the K. E. M. Hospital on August 14 and 16 respectively.

The Jury held that deaths were caused by multiple injuries sustained in the collapse of the building under construction.

In their rider while all of them were of the opinion that the deaths resulted from an accidental cause, four of them were of opinion that the architect Mr. M C. Modi did not exercise proper supervision in the work of construction, while the other one was of opinion that the architect "ought to have exercised extra-supervision in the construction of such a building."

Mr. F. J. Kanga, Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department, said in evidence that he examined the building under construction situated between the Fire Brigade station and "Hind-mata Cinema" at Vincent Road, at the instance of the Bhoiwada Police and his superior officer.

After the examination he came to the conclusion that the centering (concrete work) had not been made sufficiently strong and had not been properly supported. For that defect, in his opinion, the architect as well as the contractor were responsible. If the landlord had been doing the work departmentally, then, he and the supervisor, i.e. the architect and the maistry were responsible.

Asked if the weather had anything to do with the collapse, witness did not think that it had anything to do with the collapse.

In his opinion the props had been placed in the most unworkmanlike manner and were about 6 feet apart.

Mr. A. A. K. Shaik, a Municipal Engineer, said in evidence that workmanship was quite up to the mark and the material used was of a good order and quite satisfactory.

But if he were employed as the architect for the building he would not have allowed the continuous iron-frame which consisted of thick iron-bars and was about 110 feet in length.

The Coroner in directing the Jury said the evidence of the experts showed that the whole structure had fallen down. The work was not going in the manner it ought to have been.

But no one could exactly lay his finger as to what exactly the cause was. It was all a question of "must have been" or "may have been." And in his opinion no criminal responsibility could be attached to anyone, although it was pertinent to ask whether such a huge iron-frame was necessary.

The Jury gave the verdict as stated above.

MORE POWER FOR REGISTRAR?

Bill To Amend Bombay Co-operative Societies Act Of 1925

Following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925, now before the Bombay Council:

The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, does not provide for an appeal against the award of the arbitrators made under section 54 of the Act. It has been noticed that in several cases the arbitrators pass awards which are wrong in law or even perverse. Sometimes the awards are vitiated in consequence of corruption or misconduct on the part of the arbitrators.

It is therefore proposed, on the analogy of the provisions contained in section 13 of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and paragraph 14 of the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to invest the Registrar with powers to set aside the award and refer the dispute to a fresh arbitration. The Bill seeks to carry out this object.

It is, however, provided that power to set aside the award and to direct a fresh arbitration should not be exercised after the Registrar issues a certificate for the execution of the award under section 59. Provision is also made in the Bill that while remitting the award, the Registrar may direct that the same arbitrators shall not decide the dispute, if in his opinion such action is necessary in the interest of justice, and that if fresh arbitration is not completed within a specified time, the Registrar shall decide the dispute himself or through his nominee.

It is also provided that an appeal shall lie against any decision of the Registrar or his nominee under section 54A (3) in the same way as an appeal now lies against any such decision under section 54.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,

New Capital of 60 lakhs

We are informed by the Agents that the Board of Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. have decided to issue out of the unissued Capital, 400,000 shares of Rs. 15 each at par and to offer the same in the first instance to the shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st September 1936 in the proportion of two new shares for every three shares held by them. Circular letters regarding the details of this issue will be sent by post to the shareholders in due course.

"HEARTS DIVIDED"

At The Royal Opera House

Opera House will be screening from to-day a Warner Bros. romance "Hearts Divided" concerning the love affairs of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and Betsy Patterson, the belle of Baltimore.

While the romance predominates, the picture has an historical background. It brings in many noted characters of the period including Napoleon himself, President Thomas Jaffurson, James Monroe, John Marshall, Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton.

There are plenty of catchy songs with delightful music. In addition to the romance there is plenty of thrilling action. Marion Davies plays Betsy Patterson and Dick Powell, Captain Jerome Bonaparte, while Napoleon is played by Claude Rains. In the support are three of the screens famous comedians Charlie Ruggles, Edward Everett Horton and Arther Treacher, Hall Johnson Choir provides the music.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Insurance United Front

The Indian insurance companies in the city and outside have been agitating for sometime past for an immed ate legislation to protect indigenous insurance companies, both life and general, from the competition of foreign companies, which have freedom to enter India. This fact was once again stressed at the annual meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies Association held on Thursday afternoon at the Taj Mahal Hotel. There are two Associations in the City, one consisting of representatives of Indian companies doing business in general lines and the other consists of members representing Companie's doing business in life. From the speeches delivered it did not appear that these two bodies have so far co-operated. It was at this meeting that the members stressed the necessity of combined action, specially when the insurance legislation is on the anvil. The Indian Insurance officials in the city have brought into being a body called the Insurance Legislatian Committee to prepare concrete and constructive proposals to be put before the Government with a view to demand proper protection for Indian Companies. In the circumstances it is essential that both the Life and General Associations should work hand in hand. If they cannot do now, what other better occasion could they find? Let there be a United Front and they will succeed in attaining their object.

Our Tramway & Bus Service

The B. E. S and T. Co. seems to be particularly concerned to see that no excess passengers are carried either in the buses or the tram cars and if any passenger persists in travelling after being warned by the company's servants to get-down, he is prosecuted. The company, however, does not feel inclined to look to the elementary conveniences of the passengers travelling in the buses. As stated before in these columns quarrel among passengers who smoke on the non-smoking seats is a daily feature and the company's servants, too, have to waste considerable time in impressing upon the offending passengers that it against the bye-laws of the company to do so. The passengers want to know the bye-laws but no such thing exists on the wall of the buses just as is the case in the tram cars. The company, therefore, is responsible to a very great extent for this daily trouble. Then there are places like Pydhoni, Parel, Crawford Market, and Bori Bunder where in the tramway company's sheds beggars, loafers, and persons suffering from incurable diseases are allowed to sit the whole day. Passengers waiting for the tram cars are put to a great deal of inconvenience but the Tramway Company seems to take no notice of this. Its only concern being not to carry excess passengers.

"THE GUESTS ARE WAITING"

Srimati Rao's New Play

Srimati Kshama Rao's new play "The Guests Are Waiting" was tried out at her residence on Sunday. The play deals with the problem of the Harijans. Manohar, the educated Harijan and Kamala, the educated Brahmin girl find the obstructing complications of orthodox society as a stranglehold on their aspirations.

Syt. Manker, father of Kamala, discovers that it is easier to preach social equality than to practice it.

The play is woven round interesting situations which give ample scope to the players.

Miss Roberts who played Mrs. Mankar, as the patient wife, Miss Sterbing, who played Prema, the Christian convert, and Pratap who depicted the suffering reformer. Mankar were all well cast and acted with perceptible skill.

Kumari Leela Row's Kamala showed the player's growing powers. Syt. Achmet Gaben's Mankar appeared, on occasions, to be ever shall one say, passive. Syt. David Abraham's had a very difficult part. He played the orthodox cynic with great effect. In fact, he relieved the play with the best contrast and characterisation.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A rollicking Comedy of fighting, fun, and fooling on the high Seas.
LESLIE FULLER
IN
"THE STOKER"

PATHE
LAST DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

.....GIVING YOU DOZENS OF ROMANTIC THRILLS!
MARLENE
DIETRICH
AND
GARY COOPER
IN
"DESIRE"
IT'S YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE BEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON. DON'T MISS IT
TO-MORROW:
The Most Thrilling Story of British Secret Service

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Since the question of education is being seriously dealt with in the suburbs I am sure you will agree with me when I say that the first condition for a student successfully and intelligently to derive education is that he must himself be physically fit. If you were to make a survey of the suburban schools as I have done you will agree with me that nearly 75 per cent. of the students are sickly and physically unfit and some carry disease which are likely to spread.

A correspondent writes to tell me that the Administrative Officer of the Kalyan Municipal School Board has approached medical practitioners of Kalyan with a view to having a Medical examination of the students attending the Kalyan Municipal Schools, and many of the practitioners have promised to co-operate with the School Board authorities. This matter is being placed before the General Board of the Kalyan School Board for sanction and it is expected that over two thousand students will be medically examined within the next few days. I hope the other suburban schools authorities will do the same.

INDOOR GAMES TOURNAMENT.

That the Suburban Gymkhanas are very active bodies is a fact which is proved by the always busy programme they have. The Khar Gymkhana for instance is to hold its annual indoor games tournaments, comprising of chess, ping-pong, carrom and bridge (auction).

The Entries for any of these games close on September 4 at 9 p.m. and applications will be received by the honorary secretary at the Gymkhana any time between 8 and 9 a.m. or 8-30 and 9-30 p.m. By the way I am told that this tournament is only open to residents within the Bandra-Santa limits.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1936

RURAL UPLIFT

In a broadcast address from Simla Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister of the Punjab, set forth the achievements of the provincial Agricultural Department in improving rural conditions in the province and suggested that a great deal more could be achieved under the new Constitution if a sound constructive policy could be pursued by the Ministers in charge of Agriculture and allied departments. Whatever may be the possibilities in the future, the figures that he has quoted about present conditions and the work in the recent past call for some comment. Speaking about the province as a whole he said that, in spite of the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the Agricultural Department added ten crores a year to the income of the Punjab people. If the figure is correct and there is no other side to the story, it reflects credit on the Department and certainly shows how much more a truly autonomous Government can do. Whether there will be true provincial autonomy under the new Constitution is a question on which Sir Jogendra in his present position is hardly likely to agree with the Congress.

Revealing Figures

The figures that Sir Jogendra quotes about the village of Tehong, and his comments thereon are of special interest to the Congress, especially because he seems to quote them in connection with the Congress Manifesto demanding a radical change in the system of land tenure throughout India. Of the 734 landowners there, we are told, only 425 actually reside in the village and of these only 211 cultivate land themselves. About these and other similar figures Sir Jogendra asks: "Could socialisation be carried further than it is in this village?" The implied tribute to socialisation is one which Socialists will not fail to appreciate. But there is certainly considerable room for improvement on the very lines which Sir Jogendra seems to approve. It is certainly a sound policy to minimise the number of absentee or parasitic landlords who neither till their land nor otherwise help to improve it. It is a policy which appeals to many persons besides Socialists. And from this point of view there is much scope for improvement in the village and a great deal more in lakhs of other villages in the country. As regards the indebtedness in Tehong, Sir Jogendra points out that only 27 per cent of the cultivators' families are free from debt. That is hardly a figure on which one can afford to be complacent, and the debt in many cases may be crushing. We are also told that "the total annual consumption of cereals in the village leaves an exportable surplus of 2,000 maunds." This may be, for ought we know, a most misleading statement, for numerous villages export cereals, not as a surplus after duly providing for their sustenance, but only because they sorely need hard cash to pay the relentless sowkar or the not less relentless revenue official.

The Only Solution

Another set of figures quoted by Sir Jogendra is of special interest to the Congress. It is about unemployment. He points out that about 70 per cent of the year's labour in the fields is confined to only five months and that "at least 55 per cent of the available labour remains unemployed five months in the year". He notes in these figures the great need "for cottage industries subsidiary to agriculture". But so far as the available reports of his speech go, he is reticent about what the Government have done in this direction all these years. He only says that "the development of such industries is one of the leading objects of the Punjab hydro-electric power supply scheme." It is, however a notorious fact that Government in every province have so far sadly neglected the promotion of cottage industries despite the earnest lead given in this matter by the Congress. Sir Jogendra may cherish the hope that great things are possible under the new Constitution. But Congress has good reason to be supremely sceptical about this. The salvation of the masses can come only when they have their due share in the administration of the country. That is why they, under the lead of the Congress are concentrating their best efforts on the winning of full democratic Swaraj.

Educated Woman's Duty

Addressing the new women-graduates, Doctor Miss Jerbanoo Mistri, President of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, asked them to "carry the torch of learning to people surrounded by darkness, insanitation and disease and thus be true servants of God and country." This is eminently sensible advice which educated girls should seriously take to heart. So far their role in our national life has been a rather unimpressive one. While some women-graduates have, of course, distinguished themselves in social, educational and political work, most of them have been content with a complacent and individualistic existence. A degree to many of them has been only a social ornament and except in rare cases highly educated girls have not yet made a serious attempt to spread education among their less fortunate sisters, who have not had their advantages. The Indian woman-graduate, in most cases, has not to adopt a profession, for she is usually economically well-off. It is thus all the more incumbent upon her to devote some of her time towards the removal of illiteracy from the mass of ignorant Indian women. There are thousands of illiterate women and children in Bombay City itself, waiting to be taught. Let our local girl-graduates get busy.

Cry For Help

The appeals issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Malaviya and others for relief to the flood-stricken people in U. P. and Bihar call for prompt and generous response, and the collection of funds and gifts in kind needs to be carried in a well-organized manner. For the convenience of donors Pandit Jawaharlal has suggested that contributions for U. P. may be sent to **Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow, and those for Bihar to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Patna. Donations, earmarked or otherwise, are also invited and received by the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazaar, Bombay 2, which, being an old responsible body, can be relied upon to direct judiciously unearmarked gifts to places where distress is most urgent, including the drought-stricken places in Gujerat and Maharashtra.**

INDIA'S COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Need For Revival

(By Shuttle)

One of the most important causes that led to acute fragmentation and sub-division of land in India under the British Rule was the loss of subsidiary Industries from which the villager suffered enormously. No longer was the Indian village a self-sufficient economic unit. Though sub-division and fragmentation may have been there during the Moghul rule, it was not so disastrous. There were subsidiary occupations like the handicrafts in India which enabled the villager to live a contented life. In fact, the Moghul rule was well-known for its fine arts.

But it is no use resting on our past laurels. The question is of the present and the future. In spite of the decay of our subsidiary Industries, the hand-loom industry in India, in the words of Mr. Manoharlal, "is the next important industry to Agriculture. Weavers are to be found in every nook and corner of India. . . . Benares is known for saries with gold texture. The towns in the Central Provinces, in Gujerat, and Maharashtra weave a number of distinct types of cloth, but South India is really the beehive of handloom industry. In the Madras Presidency alone there are more than 170,000 handlooms working."

Why Handloom Lives

Now the question one would naturally ask is this: why is it that in spite of the competition of mill-made cloth and other circumstances the handloom industry has not died? Here are the cause according to Mr. Manoharlal: (1) The poverty of the masses prevents imports of foreign cloth in large quantity. (2). There are still places left where mill-made cloth has not yet penetrated (3). Cloth made on the hand-loom is still considered to be durable. (4) Cloth, especially Saries which are made in the villages, must be purchased locally either for convenience or out of necessity on credit or payment in kind. (5) Ceremonial cloth must be made on handloom. (6) Complicated designs of the borders of saries prevent the mills from undertaking this production. (7) Hand-looms are also manufacturing towels, dusters, etc. etc. (8) Constant demand for certain types of cloth by Burma, Singapore, and Arabia. (9) Khaddar is used in large quantities. (10) Weavers in certain parts continue to make a living because of the custom of weaving a particular kind of cloth. (11) The weavers being a caste the tendency is to stick to their caste work even if unprofitable. (12) Mill yarn has also exercised a steadying influence on the handloom industry as it is considered by the weavers to be stronger and smoother than hand-spun yarn.

Handspinning

Now for a moment let us turn to the question of hand-spun yarn. Some say that under factory system hand-spun yarn has disappeared, so why do you want to waste the energy of the people in hand-spinning? But this charge is levelled without much forethought. When we encourage hand-spun yarn, we do not thereby condemn machinery. Hand spinning is intended to be a subsidiary and not a primary industry. There is ample scope for our hand-spun yarn. Our total demand for cloth is not supplied by our cotton mills. We are still importing from Lancashire and Japan. Why should not this part of our demand under the present circumstances be met by artificial stimulus given to hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar? Many of the Indian consumers under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi are prepared to wear coarser cloth so long the poor villager is given some subsidiary occupation.

The hand-weaving industry has a larger place in our economic life. In the first place, it is a fine art giving ample scope to the creative genius of Man. Our machine-made goods are standardized and further it gives no scope to the creative impulse of the worker. Secondly, the general disappearance of handicrafts has thrown back on the land a surplus population, and this surplus can very well be absorbed by the hand-loom industry if it is well organised and patronised by the Indian community. We must remember that even an addition of six pies a day to the low income of the villager is worth having.

Other Industries

Now let us take a brief glance at the other two important industries which could be usefully undertaken by our villagers—I mean dairy farming and poultry farming. But these according to Professor Wadia have one limitation—so long as the villages are round about towns there may be a market for these goods; but if this is not the case, then there is difficulty; but this difficulty, in my opinion, could be overcome by vigorously improving the roads and

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The Soviet Trial

"We Oft Forget The Beam In Our Own Eyes"

By V. B. KIRTIKER

The Government of the U.S.S.R. would have forged one more link of sympathetic appreciation on the part of its friends and well-wishers had it spared the lives of the condemned Soviet Chiefs, Kamenev and Zinovieff, after they had made a clean breast of their crime. The Soviet Government have unfortunately missed this chance and its friends and sympathisers all over the world would not but be sorry for it.

Magnitude Of The Crime

The crime of the executed Soviet chiefs was not an ordinary one. If we may believe the findings of the trying Court, they had aimed at subverting the Government and the assassination of M. Stalin, the Strong Man of the U.S.S.R. Established Governments have sent men to the gallows for much lesser crimes against the State. The fact that the crime is commited against the State ordinarily carries condemnation with it. The State is associated in men's minds with the established order of things. The existence of a particular order, through centuries or ages, invests it with a kind of halo. Other factors such as education, religious teachings, help in the process of training the mind from childhood, in looking upon the established order of things, as something predordained.

Danger Of Disruption

If we wade through the pages of the history of the Civil War in Russia we shall find this tendency to restore the upturned old order being responsible for repeated and fierce onslaughts on the newly-born Soviet power by the dispossessed and disgruntled White Russians, and also for the feverish and indecent attempts at intervention by the partisans of the uprooted order, outside Russia.

Before roundly accusing the Russian Government of ferocity or ruthlessness in dealing with its enemies, we should just turn aside for a while to acquaint ourselves with the existing state of affairs in the U.S.S.R. Russia has just emerged out of the travail of the two Five-Year Plans, the one coming on the heels of the other, with feverish haste. Russia is just getting breathing time from the almost superhuman effort it has put forth in almost every field of human advancement. The law-givers of Russia have but recently taken in hand the re-building and re-organising what may in general be termed the Russian Polity. Faced with huge national tasks of reconstruction, could the Soviet State afford to blink at the canker of intrigue having for its aim the overthrow of the established authority? Could the Soviet Government view with equanimity its own prospective undoing—the undoing of the achievement of decades, an achievement hallowed by the sweat, blood and privations of the Russian proletariat? The Soviet State has as yet to achieve a lot. What it has achieved so far is little in comparison with what it aims at achieving.

Soviet Achievement

The Soviet State has given a signal proof of what the State could achieve for the general advancement of the people within the incredibly short space of about two decades. Politically, industrially, economically and also culturally, the Russian would seem to have relieved the whole of their dark and obscure past within the incomparably short space since the Soviets have seized power. From 'L'etat c'est moi' to "The State Is The People" is a long cry. But the Russian proletariat have shown to a gaping world how the distance could be spanned. They have bridged the yawning chasm between the two theories of State and the whole civilised world is to-day witness to the wonderful achievement that the State is rendered capable of when it is wrested from the grabbing hands of the chosen few and rested on the firm foundation of proletarian co-operation. The success of the Russian experiment is due to the fact that it did not stop mid-way between these two extreme theories, although surrounded by examples of a cross between the two.

After having survived the dismal prophecies of its enemies, having carried the Russian people over miles and miles of all-round progress in the crammed time-limit of nearly two decades, having carved out an international position for the Russian nation, could the Soviet State allow its soaring edifice to be at the mercy of a handful of crazy malcontents!

Standards Of Judging

The standards of judging the magnitude of the guilt of agitators against the State is not found to be uniform. It is governed by the time-spirit and circumstances. Agitation against established order, may 'prima facie' be a crime. But the nature of that authority, the laws of its being, and the circumstances under which it came to be saddled on the throne of power, all have to be weighed in the scales of the fundamental Rights of Man, when a crime against it is being tried. Judging in the light of this

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE SPANISH SITUATION

The French plan of non-intervention and neutrality in the Spanish crisis has at last achieved general acceptance, and M. Blum has been accorded high praise by the Press for his initiative and diligence. The non-interventionist ring is complete and, what is really important, a permanent International Committee is to be established with headquarters at London to look after the practical enforcement of the Agreement. We hope the Committee starts work in right earnest immediately. As we have repeatedly pointed out, much of the mischief has already been done by the leisurely pace of negotiations, for which, of course, the Fascist countries are mainly responsible. But the situation can yet be saved. If the report is true that in the key battle for Irun and San Sebastian the insurgents are being successfully held in check, the Government can yet win through provided the rebels do not receive outside help any more.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

The elaborate ceremonial with which the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty has been signed woud indicate as if a really "new epoch" had begun in the relations between Britain and Egypt. But we are afraid we cannot enthuse over it in view of its provisions, especially those relating to military forces. Mr. Anthony Eden did make a charming and graceful speech at the ceremony. But mere charm and grace cannot wipe out the lessons of the last fifty years the history of which is as full of fine words as it is devoid of a correspondingly fine spirit in actual practice. Mr. Anthony Eden had no words of regret to offer for the last 50 years, in fact he practically defended them.

WHY ANOTHER ?

There will be very few Indians who do not sympathise with the people of Spain in their fight against reaction and Fascism. There will also be very few who will not wish all success to the Spanish Government in their fight against the insurgents. But we are afraid we cannot agree with the organisers of the All-India Spain Day in their proposal, as indicated by one of the resolutions to be moved on Sunday, about the "urgency" of a new "People's Front." This "urgency" may constitute a compliment to the leaders of the French and Spanish "Popular Fronts" and it may also constitute a compliment to the organisers' vigilant study of events outside India. But it is, we insist, emphatically superfluous, because there already does exist a well and widely established " 'People's Front,' composed of all parties and organisations pledged to the achievement and defence of national independence, democratic rights and the interests of the toiling masses. . . . ." In the Indian National Congress India has possessed a "People's Front" much before it was conceived of in France. Why do they not join the Congress when its doors are open to them and when it stands by the same objectives? To ignore the Congress would mean that they are not mainly concerned with the "People's Front" as such.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE ?

Mr. Jinnah may be congratulating himself on having brought about unity between three of the Muslim parties in Bengal—the Muslim League, the Muslim Majlis and the United Muslim Party —and forming a coalition to fight the elections under his banner. But we are afraid that he has bought over the United Party at a considerable price. This Party consists of confirmed reactionaries and its leader, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, is no better in his political views than the leaders of the U. P. Agriculturist Party, the Nawab of Chhatari and Nawab Mohamad Yusuf. And there can be little doubt that his Party's coalition with the Muslim League—especially on terms which provide them with a decisive majority on the Provincial Parliamentary Board—will not be a healthy influence. That the support of Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin and his Party has been gained at the cost of progressive principles is evident from the refusal of the Proja Party to join hands with Mr. Jinnah. This party which represents the peasantry, insisted on a definite opposition to repressive laws and the Permanent Settlement—two issues which sum up the immediate political and economic demands of the people. By his refusal to adopt these demands and preferring the friendship of the United Party reactionaries, Mr. Jinnah has lost the support of a party representative of the real interests of the vast majority of Bengal Muslims. He has also exposed the reactionary character of many of the members of the Parliamentary Board which will contest the elections in his name and the name of the Muslim League.

PREVENTION IS BETTER

Some disciplinary action is, doubtless, necessary against the Trichinopoly Municipal Councillors, who were elected on the Congress ticket, but later revolted against the Congress decision with regard to the election of the Municipal Chairman. But we are not sure it is expedient to go so far as to call upon all the councillors to resign their seats in the Municipality. Most of them must have been misled by their leader, Dr. Rajan, and an apology from them might suffice. In all such cases in the future, the greatest efforts should be made to prevent indiscipline or to check it at the earliest possible stage. Else the remedy may often be worse than the disease itself.

Muslim Trusts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Muslim Parliamentary Board has issued an elaborate manifesto of what they stand for and intend to do. One misses from this concern for the protection and preservation of, religious, charitable and educational trusts.

Mr. Jinnah had occasion to confess that the Muslim League had been a mere academic body in the past. But now it means to be a living organization like the Congress for the welfare of the masses. Let him and his party take up the work of protection and conservation of the several trusts for the welfare of the Muslim public as a token and as an earnest of which they intend to do before they stand before the electorate for votes.

Mr. Jinnah has a claim upon the Muslim community and the Muslim community has a claim on him. His presence on the board of trustees of some big trusts would soothe the internal jealousies and mismanagement and litigation at the expense of the trusts and pave way towards better organization and direction. Let him and his organization take up this work which requires urgent attention and tell the public that they have done it. At a time when it is difficult to raise any decent sum for any of these objects, it is their first duty to adopt ways and means to protect, preserve and conserve public funds to the extent of crores from being in some cases, wasted by autocratic and irresponsible trustees.

The press has already given indications that something is required to be done regarding the Dawood Fazul Trust, the Saboo Siddick Trust and the Jooma Masjid Trust and there may be a few more requiring attention.

Let us see what response is given by an organization which has put forward an elaborate programme of work for the welfare of the Muslim public in general.—Yours, etc.

S. M.

雀百家 雀註

WITHOUT COMMENT

During this stage the relations between our two countries will be largely governed by the provisions of this Treaty and by the articles to which we are to-day setting our signatures. But however carefully a treaty may be drafted, much will inevitably depend upon the manner in which it is fulfilled.

—Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, at the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

* * * *

A" World Peace Conference" with King Edward, M. Stalin, Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini, the French President and, of course, himself is suggested by President Roosevelt.

The idea is attractive and glittering. But where can they all meet, to say nothing of other things?

* * * *

British papers, says a London report, urge "joint action by the Powers in regard to some positive steps, apart from non-intervention, to hasten the end of the Spanish Civil War...."

Steps like those which ended the Abyssinian War? With France and Britain exchanging their Abyssinian role, of course.

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The Ministry of Justice, Norway, has warned M. Trotsky, "not to intervene in the political affairs of other countries."

An exchange of compliments between M. Litvinoff and his Norwegian opposite member is indicated.

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The police officers who conveyed the Ministry's warning to Trotsky "remained to watch the exile".

What did they expect the unfortunate man to do?

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UNSUCCESSFUL UNITY EFFORTS

Mr. Jinnah's Work At Calcutta

—Anti Muslim League Paper.

This is highly exaggerated and a bit too unfair to Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

And it is untrue, too, in actual fact. Mr. Jinnah has at last succeeded in bringing about unity by his wise decision to pac—we mean to give representation to rival anti-Muslim League groups in the Bengal Parliamentary Board in the proportion of about 66 to 34.

A great achievement. Bravo!

* * * *

In the Congress President's reference to "parties other than the Congress", a Liberal contemporary, has discovered "an unconscious admission that the Congress is a party and does not represent the country as a whole".

We congratulate our contemporary, hoping earnestly that the brilliance of its discovery does not dazzle it permanently.

* * * *

Meanwhile, charity requires that we should be kind to Liberalism and humour it. We, therefore, hereby admit and concede that Congress is a mere party, that it represents an infinitesimal proportion of the people of India and that the bulk of the nation—say 90 per cent—is represented by Government and the Liberals.

By the way, has our contemporary, we wonder, ever heard of, for instance, the Wafd "Party" of Egypt and 'parties other than the Wafd'?

* * * *

From a report of a women's meeting:—

Atiya Begum made an extremely witty speech which sent all into roars of laughter. She declared that her periodical visits to Europe were like the flitting of a swallow unnoticed but that the reflected glory of the present visit came as a pleasurable thrill. She did not feel justified in receiving all the compliments that were lavished on her.

Some women are wonderful. Even their sense of humour is inscrutable.

Hitler's Decree Disturbs Europe's Equanimity

No "People's Front" Possible Without Congress Backing

SOCIALIST PARTY CLEARS POSITION

Mrs. Naidu To Preside Over "Spain Day" Meeting At Blavatsky Hall On Sunday

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party write:—

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has called for the observance of Sunday, August 30 as "Spain Day" throughout the country. In furtherance of that call the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the 'A', 'F' and 'G' Ward District Congress Committees have arranged a public meeting at Blavatsky Lodge at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday morning (August 30) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, and Dr. R. M. Lohia, Foreign Secretary of the A.I.C.C.

A word of explanation may be necessary in view of the fact that a body called the "Peoples' Front Committee" has also announced meetings for that day. When we came to know of the existence of this local Committee we wrote to the Committee suggesting the holding of a joint demonstration. We pointed out, however, that the policy of the Party was that there could not be a "Peoples' Front" or a "Popular Front" in this country unless the Congress the leading political organisation of the country participated in it. We also pointed out that there could not be a "Peoples' Front" for a particular demonstration only and that, therefore, either the name of the Committee should be changed to "The United Front Committee" or in the alternative the meetings should be held under the joint auspices of the Party and various other organisations which desired to join in the participation of the Day.

Unfortunately, those who have formed this "Peoples' Front Committee" did not see their way to accepting these very reasonable suggestions. In order that no grievance may be made by the Committee who have advertised their meeting on Sunday evening, our meeting has been fixed in the morning. We appeal to citizens of Bombay to come to the meeting at Blavatsky Lodge and make the observance of the Day in the city a success.

FIRE HOAX IN APOLLO ST.

Practical Joke Provides Fine Efficiency Test For Fire Brigade

BOMBAY, Thursday.

There was a scare on the Apollo Street at 10-30 this morning, when hundreds of office clerks and servants gathered on the road to witness a non-existent fire.

No less than four fire engines and a salvage corps bus rushed to the locality at top speed.

The officers of the Fire Brigade, with firemen rushed up every building in the street in search of the fire, only to come down disappointed.

The firemen were getting ready to play the water hose, but after waiting for fifteen minutes, all of them had to return to their stations. It was a mere scare, a silly practical joke played by somebody.

It would appear that the Byculla fire Brigade received a call on the telephone from some place at Apollo Street that a terrible fire had broken out.

The call was rushed through to all stations in the city within a few seconds and not five minutes had passed, when engines from Fort, Colaba, Frere Road and Alexandra Docks were on the scene — the scene where the fire was supposed to have broken out. The ringing of the bells brought out hundreds of scared people from their offices, who had only the other day witnessed one of the biggest fires within a few hundred yards of Apollo Street.

The officers went from building to building to trace the fire but came out disappointed. Somebody had played a hoax and it was difficult to trace the person who played it.

The Fire Engines returned after waiting for about twenty minutes.

It was a good practice test all the same and proved the efficiency of the Brigade.

French Reaction Growing

M. BLUM'S REPLY TO CRITICISM

Dr. Schacht's Paris Visit Lends Piquancy To Situation

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Berlin is speculating with regard to the visit to Paris of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht who to-day was the guest of honour at a lunch given by the Governor of the Bank of France and attended by M. Blum and M. Delbos, French Finance Minister.

Economic and political circles in Berlin expect that the visit will result in improvement of the economic and political relations between France and Germany, as well as of the international position.

Dr. Schacht himself, apart from declaring that he is an economist and never concerns himself with politics, is silent, but it is thought that at lunch talk could hardly be avoided on the topic of Herr Hitler's new conscription decree and the French Reaction to which is shown by the fact that M. Blum conferred with General Gamelin, Chief of the French general staff and that the high military council has met.

Dr. Schacht's visit is criticised in extreme left circles, replying to which M. Blum, in a letter, says that even on the morrow of the decision to extend the duration of military service in Germany, French Government will not refuse conversations which whether in economic, financial or political domain, may facilitate general settlement of the European problems.—Reuter.

MADRAS POLICE INTERVENE

Malabar Hunger-Marchers Prevented Entrance To Fort St. George

MADRAS, August 27.

The 'hunger marchers' from Malabar started in a procession towards the Council Chamber from the Congress House this morning, but were stopped by the police near South Beach Road. The Jatha finally returned to the Congress House where a meeting was held. Speakers explained how they were prevented by the police from entering Fort St. George to present the Memorial to the Council.—A.P.

Question In Council

MADRAS, August 27.

The question of receiving 'hunger marchers' representations was raised in the Madras Legislative Council by Mr. Narayanan Nambiar, Member from Malabar, who asked if the Government would receive and consider their representations.

The Law Member replied that if the representation was presented by a convenient number of persons he would be prepared to hear and give it the fullest consideration.

Asked if he would receive from Mr. Nambiar their written memorandum the Law Member replied that it was a matter for the President to decide. Mr. Nambiar tried to pass on to the Law Member a copy of the memorandum when the President remarked that that was not the right way of presenting it.—A.P.

All Blues And Mohammedan Sporting Draw

THRILLING FINISH IN ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

In the presence of a record crowd the Mohammedan Sporting drew with the All Blues, each side scoring once, on Thursday evening on the Cooperage. It was the best game seen on the Cooperage for many years.

The Mohammedans scored first in the fifteenth minute of the second period, and Sharpe brought the teams on level in the last minute of the game. In spite of extra time both the teams could not come to a decision.

There was nothing to choose between the two teams, hence the result. But it must be borne in mind that the inside trio of the Blues did not get any assistance from their wings, in spite of which they were deadlier than the opposing five forwards. Broughton in the intermediate line was also a weak spot; thus handicapped, the 'Blues' had as much of the game as the opponents, who played as they are reputed to play.

OUTSTANDING PLAYER

Special mention must be made of G. Carvey, who was the outstanding player on the field. He was the man chiefly responsible for checking the attack of the opposing forwards time and again. Both the forward lines played a great game; but it was the defences that carried the honours of the day.

THE GAME

Right from the kick-off the 'Blues' forced a corner; but they did not live long in the attack, the Mohammedans soon taking up the offensive. At this stage, Ishaque brought a fine save, off Rahim. For the next few minutes' play was chiefly in the Blues' area; but they were able to put off the pressure, and a long pass from J. Lumsden saw Cash take the ball right up the opposite goal, but was unlucky to be robbed of the ball by Juma Khan, at the most important moment. Once more the 'Blues' came and once more they were sent back. Then for a time play was confined to midfield. At this stage both the defences were playing well, and with both half-back lines giving little or nothing away. The game now became more interesting and play went from end to end. Once the 'Blues' goal underwent a narrow escape, when, through a scrimmage in front of the goal Saboo shot over, when he could have easily placed the ball in the corner of the net. Both the goals were then visited in turn; but neither Ishaque nor Osman had much to do and the interval saw the teams on level, neither of them being able to score.

MOHAMMEDAN'S SCORE

Soon after the resumption the 'Blues' were the first to attack; but Osman was able to clear. Once again came the 'Blues' and this time forced a corner; but nothing happened. Play was then transferred to the opposite area, where a fine movement on the part of the Mohammedans saw Saboo test the 'Blues' custodian, but that player was sound, and saved at the expense of a corner. Once again the Mohammedans came; but in the run for the ball Ishaque was able to beat Saboo and clear. Then midway through this period Rahim brought the second and third enclosures down, when he scored a magnificent goal, after beating both the defenders.

THE EQUALIZER

Straight from the resultant kick-off the 'Blues' were on the attack and were on the offensive till the end of the game. At this stage, the 'Blues' inside trio penetrated the opposing goal time and again, but each time the Mohammedan goal survived. Then Bachi Khan was responsible for intercepting R. Lumsden, who was about to score, what would have been most probably a certain goal. The Blues were, however, rewarded for their pains and in the last minute of the game Sharpe scored to the disappointment of the Mohammedan's supporters. It was a great goal, best seen in the tournament, and that too scored in the last minute of the game.

Extra time was allotted, in which, for the best part of the ten minutes the 'Blues' had the better of the game; but there was no more scoring, the game ending in a one goal draw, to be replayed on Sunday evening.

RESULT

All Blues ..... 1 goal.
Mohammedans ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS

All Blues: Ishaque: G. Carvey and Q. Carvey; Broughton, J. Lumsden and Jordan; Sen, A. Lumsden, Cash, Sharpe and Ramana.

Mohammedans: Osman; Shafi and Juma Khan; Nassim, Noor Mohmed and Bachi Khan; Aktar, Rahim, Saboo, Rashid (Jr.) and Abbas.

Referee: Mr. Hudson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

King's Shropshire Light Infantry vs. Afghan Football Club at Cooperage at 5-45 p.m.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP

In the final running for the Leslie Running Cup, Texaco Sports Club beat the Royal Warwicks by 8 points to 7. Robertson of the former finished first. Time 13 seconds.

INDIANS FACE INNINGS DEFEAT

Kent Batsmen Hit Out And Make Tall Score, While Bowlers Are Deadly

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

At Canterbury Kent continued their innings in fine weather. Wicket was good. Stumps will be drawn at 19 hours.

Woolley came out with Fagg, but did not stay long, being out l.b.w. to C.K. Naidu (239/3).

Ames joined Fagg and the pair added 149 in 65 minutes. Fagg was extremely strong on the leg side and showed fine cutting. He batted altogether for 250 minutes without giving a single chance. He hit one six and 17 fours.

Ames played with refreshing vigour and was the third Kent batsman to reach three figures which he did in less than 90 minutes, thus having the satisfaction of scoring a century before lunch. Fagg left at 388/4, letting in Todd who, however was out at 389/5.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Attendance after lunch totalled 8,000 including the Marquess of Willingdon. After Valentine was caught at the wicket at 447/6, Ames was caught at extra cover. He batted flawlessly for 130 minutes and hit one six and 18 fours.

KENT (First Innings)

Ashdown c Mohd. Hussain, b Palia	117
Fagg c and b C.K. Naidu.....	172
Wright b C. S. Naidu	4
Woolley l.b.w. b C.K. Naidu	2
Ames c Md. Hussain b Merchant	145
Todd b Jehangir Khan	0
Valentine c Dilawar Hussain b Bannerjee	17
Chalk c Mohd. Hussain b Merchant	12
Spencer (run out)	27
Cole (not out	7
Freeman c Jehangir Khan b Vizianagram	2
Extras	18
Total	523

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bannerjee	21	3	71	1
Jehangir Khan	20	3	65	1
Merchant	19	2	75	2
C. K. Naidu	24	1	124	2
C. S. Naidu	21	0	89	1
Mushtaq Ali	6	0	41	0
Palia	11	1	35	1
Vizianagram	15	0	5	1

INDIANS (1st Innings) 173

INDIANS (2nd. Innings)

Merchant c Woolley b Wright	22
Mushtaq Ali c Chalk b Todd	4
Vizianagram c Chalk b Woolley	39
C. K. Nayudu c Valentine b Wright	23
Dilawar Hussain (not out) ..	32
Jai b Freeman	2
Palia b Woolley	6
Mohd. Hussain c Valentine b Woolley	0
Bannerjee st. Ames b Woolley	0
C. S. Nayudu (not out)	0
Extras	9
Total (for 8 wkts.)	137

137 for 8, was the score at 19 hours and it was intended to play on, but shortly after deciding to carry on shadows fell across the wicket interfering with play and thereupon stumps were drawn.

CONGRESS AND MASS CONTACT

U. P. Committee Gives 25 Per Cent Ratio In Delegation

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress President, Acharya Narendra Dev and Acharya Kripalani, arrived in Lucknow this morning to attend the meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, which met later under the presidentship of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

Considerable time was devoted at the meeting in discussion of proposals received from various Congress Committees in the province in reply to the questionnaire, relating to Congress and mass contact.

For securing closer association between peasants and workers and the Congress, the meeting evolved a compromise of two methods namely, giving representations on the Congress to mass organisations and also to workers and peasants ogranised into Trade Unions or Kisan Sabhas. The meeting further accepted that not more than 25 per cent. representation of such associations be accepted in the total aggregate delegates from one province.—United Press.

New Record In British Rayon Output

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 27

British rayon output in July reached a new record of 13,810,000 pounds, 840,000 above the previous record in May.

The total outpt for the first seven months of 1936 exceeds the whole output in 1933. Manufacturers are concentrating on producing new fabrics and new colours for coronation. Already the British Colour Council has registered new coronation red and blue and both are expected to prove most popular.

Marked demand for dress materials from Australia Canada and South Africa has been recorded. The hosiery section if brisk testifying to the evanescence of bareleg fashion.

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Implications

(Continued from Page 1)

officials will be dispensed with annually.

EGYPT AND POWERS

British Government agree to support Egypt in the immediate approach to other powers with a view to agreement with regard to the disappearance of the existing restrictions in the application of Egyptian legislation. The transitional regime wherein mixed tribunals will exercise the jurisdiction of consular courts and at the end whereof the Egyptian Government will undertake that legislation applicable to foreigners will not be inconsistent with principles of modern legislation or discriminatory.

Two parties will be represented at each others capitals by an ambassador. Britain will support Egypt's application for membership of the League.—Reuter.

Not A Drop Of Rain In Area Of 250 Sq. Miles

(From Our Correspondent).

DHOLKA, Aug. 26.

In the interior parts of Dholka and Sanand Talukas, acute famine conditions are prevailing. Since last 50 days, not a single drop of rain has fallen over this area of nearly 250 square miles, which includes the well-known village of Bavla which holds a cotton-market possessing nearly a dozen ginning and pressing factories. In this area rain in previous year was also very poor i.e. only about 5 to 6 inches, while it varied from 10 to 12 inches in all up to now in the other areas of the surrounding parts of Ahmedabad and Limbi districts!

The most serious problem at present is scarcity of water and grass. The tanks are completely dried up.

Prompt relief is needed before cattle and humanity collapse and vanish from this earth.

Socialists To Observe "Spain Day"

BOMBAY, Thursday

The All-India Congress Socialist Party has decided to observe the "Spain Day" in the important cities of all provinces in India under the auspices of the Party.

Breach On E. I. R. Railway Repaired

The Divisional Superintendent at Moradabad, E. I. Railway wires under date August 27:—

With reference to my earlier telegram (issued this afternoon) the breach has been repaired and through-communication was restored at 16 hours.—A.P.

Begum Rafiya Sultan And Atiya Begum Entertained At Farewell Function

(From A Correspondent.)

A Farewell Reception to H. H. Nazli Begum Rafiya Sultan of Janjira, was held on the 26th at Mrs. Edroos's residence.

A large and distinguished gathering filled the hall. Amongst those present were the Begum Saheba and Princess of Kurwai, the Begum Saheba of Mangrol, the Begum Saheba Princesses of Belha, The Princess of Wai, Mrs. Faiz Tyabji, Mrs. Mohsin Tyabji, Mrs. Hassan, Mrs. Baakza, Mrs. Beg, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Barnap and Mrs. Shadilal.

Mrs. Kulsoombibi Khan welcomed the distinguished guest and requested Her Highness and Atiya Begum to acquaint them with their future programme. On behalf of those present offered them "Bon Voyage" and speedy return home.

Mrs. Lookmani and the Princess of Wai praised the great qualities of H. H the Begum Saheba, and maintained that she was the making of the State of Janjira, which was in oblivion when she married at the tender age of thirteen. Her brilliant record of valuable services raised it to a first class State with adequate honours. She erected the Palace, the waterworks, girls and boys Schools and adult Anjumans where the finest and most tasteful hand art works were taught.

Her Highness commanded not only prestige and respect from all the Ruling Houses, but also from the Muslims at large. She was the recipient of the First Class Order of the Shefkat Nishan of the Ottoman Empire—(Highest women's order).

As for Atiya Begum, the speakers said, she was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of Muslim female emancipation and founder of a fine Educational Institution called Saalehate, Ameera, which came to a stop after running for four years, and which will be restarted on a large scale shortly.

The course, syllabus, and curriculum was very special introducing cultural useful and individual training by direct methods While praying for their successful tour, at the same time it was a matter for regret that just on the verge of their future active programme they should not be here to guide them.

Mrs. Asaf Fyzee thanked all who co-operated in making the function so thoroughly successful. Mrs. Edroos, Mrs. Brelvi and Mrs. Maskati, then presented Her Highness and Atiya Begum with handsome filigree garlands and a beautiful poshak was presented to Her Highness, and a mother of pearl inkstand to Atiya Begum, Shrimati Krishna Behen Singhanee presented them both with fine costly Benares poshaks, Attar, pan, haar, turras, were distributed to all and each.

H H. the Begum Saheba then rose amidst cheers She made a well-expressed response to the appeal and said she would safe guard the interest of Muslim women since it was something which had been near her heart all throughout the years.

She would be very glad to establish with some noted Muslim European ladies such connections as would be valuable mutually. She said, she was so overwhelmed with the great depth of affection a sincerity that were used for her, that she felt deeply touched. All that she had done for the State of Janjira with her lifelong services, was but only discharging a congenial duty.

Atiya Begum's Witty Speech

Atiya Begum made an extremely witty speech which sent all into roars of laughter. She declared that her periodical visits to Europe were like the flitting of a swallow unnoticed but that the reflected glory of the present visit came as a pleasurable thrill. She did not feel justified in receiving all the compliments that were lavished on her. Mrs. Lalita and her friend, and Atiya Begum's beautiful songs were highly admired.

One of the finest Muslim ladies' function ever held in Bombay came to a close at a late hour.

The Begum Saheba of Janjira and Atiya Begum were given a reception on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Edroos.

TALAVERA OCCUPIED

Spanish Insurgents' Claim

HENDAYE, Aug. 27.

The struggle for possession of Irun and San Sebastian resumed to-day and resulted in another insurgent check. Following heavy barrage on both sides, insurgent attacks broke down. They were early compelled to abandon direct attack along the road and an attempted flank movement on the slopes of Mount Turiarte ended in failure.

Following the arrival of reinforcements from Burgos the insurgents appear to have made some progress in the hills but did not succeed in turning the strong Government positions.

In the afternoon fire slackened and both sides seemed tacitly agreed to have siesta while the front line troops were relieved.

Elsewhere the insurgents claim that Colonel Yague the victor of Badajoz occupied Talavera. They allege that a Government aeroplane bombed the hospital at Jaca. The Commander of the garrison at Jaca has announced that for each further bomb on the hospital five prisoners will be shot.—Reuter.

REBELS FLEE IN DISORDER?

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The popular front at Irun claims that after six hours' struggle the rebels have fled in disorder, leaving over 200 dead.—Reuter.

"BARBAROUS REPRISALS"

Br. Move Against Mass Executions In Spain

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Internal politics of Spain is the concern of the people of Spain but mass execution of war prisoners and barbarous reprisals engendered thereby are matters whereto civilised states cannot be indifferent."

This point is stressed in a communication from the Foreign Office to Ambassadors at Hendaye cordially welcoming the project to co-operate in the scheme to approach the leaders of both sides and emphasising Britain's urgent desire to play full part in the organised international effort which it is hoped will result.—Reuter.

RAID ON INSURGENT CONCENTRATIONS

HENDAYE August 27

The battle for Irun was resumed at dawn, the operations beginning with Government air raid, of insurgent concentrations and artillery bombardment.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

Committee To Supervise Arms Embargo

LONDON, Aug. 27.

French and British governments have approached all 18 European powers which have not yet adhered to the plan of non-intervention in Spain urging them to do so immediately.

Some of them have already applied the embargo unilaterally. Portugal has notified France that she is prepared to take action in accordance with her declared policy.

The project for the establishment of a committee to supervise the arms embargo mentioned last night is making progress. The committee would also probably take charge of the Hendaye ambassadors' scheme to alleviate sufferings of war prisoners and other victims of war.—Reuter.

NEW ENGLISH STAMPS

LONDON, August 27

First Edward the Eighth stamps, Halfpenny, penny-and-half and two-and-half pence will be on sale from September 1 on a five-day experiment whereafter, new issues will be only sold if specially asked until the remaining stocks of the Georgian stamps are exhausted—probably in two or three months.

The new stamps exemplify the prevailing demand in art circles for simplicity.—Reuter.

A. C. P. Government notification states that Mr. F. R. Anthony, Bar-at-Law, has been nominated by the Local Government to the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. B. G. Neiseber.

Minimum Wage For Municipal Employees

Corporation Accept Masani's Proposal To Fix It At Rs. 30 Per Month

Two important as well as interesting resolutions were considered by the Municipal Corporation on Thursday.

The first resolution, which was moved by Mr. M. R. Masani, was to request the Standing Committee the desirability to fix the minimum salary of the Municipal employees at Rs. 30 per month. This was agreed to.

"Not Till Dawn Of Swaraj"

But the other resolution moved by Mr. Y. J. Meherally not to pay any person in the Municipal employment more than Rs. 500 per month in consonance with the resolution of the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress was adjourned.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor at the outset intimated to the House that the Municipal Corporation had been presented with the Shield for this year by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of India for doing very useful work to combat tuberculosis. The Municipal Commissioner who was requested to explain further on this matter stated that they spent more than a lac of rupees every year to combat tuberculosis. This is the third time the Municipal Corporation got the shield and he hoped the useful work which the Corporation is carrying on will be continued to redress the suffering of poor humanity.

MINIMUM OF RS. 30

Mr. M. R. Masani then moved that the Standing Committee be requested to consider that in view of the high cost of living in Bombay no person in Municipal employment shall be given a salary of less than Rs. 30 per month.

Mr. Masani said there were 12,280 persons employed in the Bombay Municipality who received less than Rs. 30 per month. The Corporation had not to consider the employees but their dependents also who require food, clothing and education. Every pie therefore spent on the betterment of the low paid employees would come back to them in the shape of better citizenship.

A LIVING WAGE

Mr. Meherally in seconding the resolution pointed out that last year the Corporation made a gift of nearly Rs. 12 lacs to the landlords by reducing the general tax. In England the unemployed received the dole of Rs. 45 each. He therefore, suggested to increase the tax if it was necessary even by 5 per cent and pay the under paid staff a living wage.

NOT A BAD PAYMASTER

The Municipal Commissioner said the cost of the proposal would cost the Municipality Rs. 12,00,000 per annum. Then if the pay of a menial was fixed at Rs. 30 per month, they had to consider the Municipal teacher whose minimum pay was Rs. 30 per month. Comparing to other employers, the Bombay Municipality was not a bad paymaster.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the resolution and said the Corporation spent several lacs of rupees for the poor in the shape of giving free education and medical help.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy: Tell them to give from the Congress Fund (laughter).

Dr. Javle continuing said it was easy to pay the Municipal staff from the Municipal funds but he asked the mover and the seconder of the resolution if they had any day put their hands into their pockets to do any act of charity towards these poor Municipal employees?

The proposition was put to vote and carried by 21 votes against 13.

NOT MORE THAN RS. 500

Mr. Y. J. Meherally then moved: That the Corporation are of opinion that considering the great poverty of the country and in consonance with the Resolution of the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress, no person in the employment of the Corporation should be given a salary of more than Rs. 500 per month.

That the Standing Committee be requested to prepare the necessary draft amendment to the Municipal Act to give effect to this Resolution and to submit the same for the approval of the Corporation.

Mr. Meherally said India was the poorest country in the world and yet the services were highly paid. In the Municipal service for instance, there were 72 officers who received more than Rs. 500 per month. If their salaries were reduced to Rs. 500 per month, there would be a saving of Rs. 3 lacs a year.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin asked the Congressmen to set an example and take up the ministership without any salary. If the Mayor would not rule him out of order he would move that the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the poverty of the country no Congressman earning more than Rs. 500 per month should keep to himself the surplus money but give it away in charity.

"WASTE OF TIME"

Mr. A. P. Sabawala thought it a waste of time to consider a resolution of that kind as an official should be paid according to his status and responsibility. If the salaries of the officials were reduced to only Rs. 500 per month it would reduce efficiency as well.

A Councillor: What about Japan? They don't give big pay.

Mr. Sabawala: Possibly it is "all found" (laughter). Every member has to judge according to his own moral standard (laughter). The Municipal Commissioner was responsible for the revenue of Rs. three crores and a half, besides being responsible for the sanitation, health and education of the city, and if they propose to pay him only Rs. 500 per month, perhaps they would get a man who would make up the deficiency in some other way (laughter).

KARACHI IDEAL

Mr. S. K. Patil strongly protested against referring to the Indian National Congress light heartedly. He pointed out that the resolution in question was passed at Karachi as an ideal that when India attained swaraj, the conditions would be so changed that they would not require more than Rs. 500 per month even for a high official. Those conditions did not exist to-day but they looked forward for that ideal.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supported the proposition.

UNTIL DAWN OF SWARAJ

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment that consideration of this question be postponed until the dawn of swaraj in this country.

This resolution was immediately put to vote, being an adjournment motion, and was declared carried amidst laughter.

SCHOOL AND BUSINESS HOURS

The Corporation threw out the resolution of Dr. D. G. Tendulkar to fix the hours of attendance for school children in Municipal primary schools from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and approved of the resolution of Mr. Y. J. Meherally with a slight amendment of Mr. B. N. Karanjia.

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the fact that great hardship is caused to a large number of employees of a number of important commercial associations dealing in cloth, cotton, bullion, grain, seeds, etc. on account of the prolonged hours of work, which extend beyond midnight, immediate steps should be taken for regulating hours of work between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and for giving them such other adequate relief in the matter of effective closing on Sundays and other holidays.

"That the members of the Legislative Council from Bombay City be requested to introduce the necessary legislation at the earliest possible date in the Bombay Legislative Council".

Mr. B. N. Karanjia moved an amendment to fix eight hours of work. The resolution was agreed to in amended form.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

Indian News From Here And There

DANGEROUS TO PUBLIC PEACE

Baroda Govt. Declares Lalbavta Movement Illegal

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 27.

The Baroda Government has issued notification extending for a period of one year. Notification No. 10 of 8th August 1934, regarding suppression of the Lalbavta movement, which was extended for one year on 7th August 1935, declaring that the Lalbavta movement was illegal, as it was "dangerous to public peace and safety."

DULYA MARUTI TEMPLE CASE

Heavy Fines For Accused

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 25.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Fernandez, the City Magistrate of Poona, yesterday afternoon in the case in which five Muslims were charged with attacking the Dulya Maruti temple and causing damage to the property thereof on the day of the Sonya Maruti riots of the April last. Holding all the accused guilty, the learned magistrate sentenced two of the accused to Rs. 1,000 fine each (in default six months rigorous imprisonment each) and the rest four accused one year's rigorous imprisonment plus Rs. 250 fine each (in default three months' further imprisonment each.) All the accused have been recently sentenced in the toddy-shop attack case, and also figure as accused in the main case of the riots.

LABOUR LEADER RETURNS TO BEAWAR

Exhorts Strikers To Be Peaceful And Self-Reliant

(From Our Correspondent).

BEAWAR, August 27.

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Secretary of the Beawar Labour Union, returned from Bombay last evening and was received at the station by hundreds of peasants and labourers.

Although indifferent in health, he addressed a huge public meeting of strikers and exhorted them to be absolutely peaceful and self-reliant and seek help of none but God "who though slowly but surely, helps those who help themselves."

REDUCE LAND REVENUE BY HALF

Patan Malguzars' And Kisans' Demand

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.)

The Patan Tahsil Malguzars and Kisans' Conference was held at Patan, 20 miles from Jubbulpore, on the 16th instant, under the Presidentship of Pt. Shambhu Dayal Mishra, Chairman, District Council, Mandla.

The resolution moved by Mr. Beohar Rajandra Singh urging upon the Government to reduce the land revenue demand by half, to remit Taccavi loans and to stop coercive measures and grant facilities for grazing, and protesting against the imposition of special school rate and wheel tax by District Council and requesting the Central Bank to reduce the rate of interest and fix easy instalments, was passed unanimously.

Among other speakers were Messrs. Kamta Prasad Bawele, Ram Prasad Pande and Suraj Prasad Badgainya.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS

G. O. C. Of Women Volunteers For Faizpur Session Appeals To Women

POONA, Aug. 26.

Miss Prema Kantak, officer-in-charge of the Women Volunteers of the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Faizpur, writes:—

Floods and famine are filling the land that is already being consumed by poverty. All are groaning under the burden of their sufferings, personal or social. While the vast land appears a painful picture of woe, does it not fall to the lot of the more enlightened daughters of the land to come forward with a willing heart to revive the life-giving vigour that seems to be getting extinct day after day?

The wheel of fortune is ever rolling bringing fresh chances for humanity. If we let them slip by ours will be the fault. Through weal or woe we must tread on and on. From darkness we must lead on to the light.

Woman must be the torch-bearer in this struggle for freedom. When we read the history of other emancipated countries we find names of countless daughters of Duty Spinning the destinies of their motherland. We often use their names for our propaganda. We seek inspiration from them.

Let every enlightened sister remember the duty she owes to her motherland. Education becomes a hollow decoration when it is not fired with the will to achieve freedom. And this fire needs renewal of fresh fuel every moment. Let every educated sister remember that she owes her comforts, her education, her enlightenment, her very life to the hundreds of her toiling, struggling sisters, who set away in wilderness so that she should be given a chance. How is she going to repay this debt back to them?

Service to Congress is service to those dumb millions. Beneath this apparently still sea lie the quivering frames giving out suppressed sighs. Let us not bite the hand that feeds us. The tree cut off from its life-giving roots will never survive.

The Congress is floating down along the stream of India's rural life and this time has decided to hold its session in a village. The opportunity must not be allowed to pass away.

Therefore gather in large numbers around our National Flag. It is for the women of India to clean the path of strife and silence the onlookers into reverence and delight.

In connection with the Thesis and Essay Competition to be held throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, under the auspices of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary, Calcutta, Swami Sambuddhananda says it has been decided to receive both thesis and essays till the 30th September, 1936.

INSURANCE MEN MEET AT TAJ

Advocate Massing Of Forces To Fight For Protection To Indian Companies

The Indian Insurance Companies' Association organised a luncheon party on Thursday afternoon at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Representatives of most of the Indian Insurance Companies, both life and general, were present.

Mr. W. Millard, the outgoing Chairman, delivered the following speech just before his retirement from the office:—

The chief problem with which we—and other insurance bodies—are faced is that of competition. Practically every chairman of our member companies has dealt strongly with this aspect of our business but unfortunately the remedy does not lie entirely in our hands. We are in competition with a vast number of old established, well organised and wealthy non-domiciled companies. Although our members are numerically small I may say our capacity to absorb business is great and we can, therefore, confidently appeal to the insuring public of India to appreciate our capacity and to patronize it to the full.

RELEASE SEN'S REPORT.

I cannot pass over this problem of competition without referring to the important and, to my mind, related question of Insurance Legislation. As you are aware, the Government of India appointed Mr. Sen to examine the matter and make recommendations in regard to contemplated further insurance legislation. Mr. Sen submitted his report to Government some time, ago, and it is to be regretted that they should elect not to publish the Report nor even to make it available to insurance bodies. It would surely be in the interests of all if we, who are engaged in the business, and who are faced with and suffer under the present difficulties, were one of the first to be given an opportunity of studying the report. Even now it is not too late for Government to release this report for our information and I hope no further time will be lost in making the same available to us.

Mr. B. J. Mody, in the course of speech stressed the need for united action, especially in view of the Insurance Legislation coming up before the Assembly in the near future. It was essential that the interests of the policy holders of the Indian companies had to be safeguarded, and that could be done only, if the representatives of both the life and general Insurance Companies worked hand in hand.

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, the incoming Chairman advocated a united front. It was certainly an achievement to have brought into being in Bombay an Insurance Legislation Committee which had been going through the legislation existent in other countries, so that they might make a proper representation to Government before the Bill came up before the Assembly. He thanked the members for electing him as Chairman.

ARGUMENT FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. C. B. Cardmaster, thanked the Chairman and members of the Indian Insurance Companies Association on behalf of the Life Offices for the kind invitation.

Mr. K. C. Desai, a member of the Insurance Legislation Committee said that since he became a member of that Committee, he got plenty of information which he would not have had otherwise. If everyone knew the conditions under which foreign companies were working in other Countries, the Government could be forced to give protection to Indian companies in India forthwith. He gave instances from the United States of America, New Zealand and Australia, to show that indigenous companies were well protected against competition from foreign companies.

Mr. C. R. C. Gardiner, of the New Zealand Insurance Company agreed that foreign companies in New Zealand were protected well, but even indigenous companies were required to show a certain amount of capital, before they could start a company. As Mr. K. S. R. Iyer would vouchsafe, the New Zealand Company had done a lot of good in its own way to the Indian Insurance companies and the speaker hoped to continue doing so.

WANTED UNITED COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, who has been re-elected Secretary of the Association, gave out figures of business done in America and Great Britain and the way business was divided between the number of companies to show that the small business done in India had to be divided among a large number of companies—more than 150—resulting in most of the indigenous companies fighting for their very existence. At a time when Insurance legislation was coming up before the Legislature, it was essential that all companies —whether life or general—should stand united and put forth a strong demand for protection of Indian companies. The Lunch was the first occasion, when representatives of Life and general had met together. Mr. Iyer suggested that they should have a United Committee consisting of both Life and general representatives to chalk out a common course of action. He himself being a connecting link between both the Associations, he would try to bring about a closer relationship between the two.

Congress Policy And Sind Hindus

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 26.

"Congress policy of non-co-operation and creation of deadlocks is unsuitable and unworkable for Hindu minority of Sind whose interest has often been and likely to be sacrificed by the Congress in furtherance of its All-India aims" so states the draft election manifesto of Sindh Hindu Sabha, which will be discussed on Sunday next at Hyderabad.

CATTLE SOLD FOR Re. 1 PER HEAD

No Effective Measures Still In Bhil Famine Area

DOHAD, Aug. 27.

The famine conditions here show no sign of improvement in the immediate future. The Bhil peasantry is the worst sufferer. Suffice it to say cattle are being sold at Re. 1 per head.

Enquiries in the Bhil Seva Mandal Office show that the Government has not taken any effective measures.—United Press.

Learning What Was Not Taught In Schools?

SQUAD OF 160 CONSTABLES BUSY PRIOR TO ENFORCEMENT OF 24-HOUR SILENCE ZONE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A special squad of nearly 160 constables has been deputed specially for the purpose of educating the pedestrian in the use of pavements, and inducing the motorist not to park cars at street-corners.

These constables have been detached from ordinary duty for the purpose and are working throughout the city. They will be supervised by the heads of the police stations.

These arrangements are the preliminaries to the enforcement of the silence zone in Fort and Colaba throughout the day and night.

The squad has already commenced work. During the last four or five days, there has been some improvement, and the middle of October might see a silence zone in at least the south of the city.

Not Rushing It

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner of Police, told a "Chronicle" representative that the police were "not rushing it." Everything would depend on the encouragement they receive.

He has received two encouraging letters, both from motorists, which speak of the remarkable improvement on the part of the pedestrian in the use of the pavements.

A motorist coming to the City from the Pali Hill, Bandra, stated that now there were not so many people walking on the crown of the road as before.

Another motorist, who has his office in the busiest part of the Fort, wrote yesterday: "Tuesday was notable for less hooting and greater care on the part of the motorists."

Increase In Accidents

There has been a notable increase in the number of fatal accidents this year. Upto August, there have been 73 fatal accidents, showing an increase of 18 over the figure for the same period last year.

The types of vehicles involved in the accidents are.

Private Cars	43
Lorries and Vans	20
Buses	6
Taxis	3
Not (known)	1

There is a marked increase in the number of private cars involved in fatal accidents this year, and there has been a decrease in the number of accidents in which lorries have been involved.

73 Killed

Of the 73 people killed, 16 were pedestrians walking on the road; eleven were men, two women, and three children.

Thirty-seven persons crossing the road were killed. Of these 20 were men; 4 women and 13 children.

Two were passengers in a car; one, jumping off a lorry; a cyclist hanging on to a lorry, another cyclist swerving to the side, two cyclists going straight along, one traffic constable killed, 2 hand-cart drivers, 2 people asleep on the roadside, one child playing in front of a stationery car; two car drivers; two pedestrians who were drunk; a boy swept off the pavement; and a passenger in a 'victoria'.

Out of the 73 vehicles, 41 were able to pull up immediately after the accident. 14 cars were going at a speed of 25 miles and over. Twenty-two were sent up for trial, 3 were convicted, 5 discharged and 14 are still under trial.

In two cases, the drivers could not be traced.

Where They Occurred

The largest number of accidents was on the Vincent Road, where eight persons were killed. Next comes Lady Jamshedji Road, where there were four accidents. At Victoria Gardens and De Lisle Roads there were also four accidents. There were three at Hornby Road; three at Queen's Road; three at Mahomed Ali Road; Colaba Causeway and Colaba Road—3; two at the Marina; two at Sandhurst Road; Lamington Road, Frere Road.

The largest number of accidents was on the road from Crawford Market to Sion Causeway, where there were seventeen accidents.

"Remedy First"

"Remedy first, regulate last. After the silence zone area, a clean and clear pavement area would be a desirable move. Then you will find that the bulk of the Bombay public would rise to the occasion and use the pavement. The Bombay public are quick to learn," observed Mr. A. S. Trollip, General Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative. Mr. Trollip, however, made it clear that he gave his personal views.

The habit of many motorists, Mr. Trollip said, driving on sounding the horn is directly or indirectly responsible for many accidents. The horn is continually sounded when there is no justification for sounding.

"A good motorist can and does go through places like Bombay without having to sound his horn except on rare occasions. I frequently drive for weeks without having to sound the horn and without losing speed and without breaking unnecessarily."

The new procedure in the erection of traffic islands was a very desirable move. There were three important factors for the solution of traffic problems. These were Engineering, Education and enforcement. And in the proposal that the Traffic Advisory Committee had put forth, all these essential factors were brought forth to decide all these traffic details. The solution of all traffic problems depended upon the co-ordination of the three factors.

"SAFEST WAY."

Mr. Trollip said that he would shortly issue a communique on the subject of walking. It would tell people about the safest way. For example, it was of greatest importance that while walking along road, the people should walk on the right of the road.

Only when pavements were made more comfortable than the roads would the pedestrian be induced to walk on them. The pavements, where they were, were sometimes abused and were not as comfortable as the roads, and that was why the pedestrian preferred the roads to the pavements.

"You must educate," Mr. Trollip said, "before you enforce. Remedy first, regulate last. After the silence zone area, a 'clean and clear pavement area' would be a desirable move and then the bulk of the Bombay public would rise to the occasion and use the pavements. The Bombay public are quick to learn. For example, in the Marina, most of the people are using the pavements.

Asked whether he thought that the silence should be extended to other localities between the period of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., before the zone was enforced throughout day and night in one particular area, Mr. Trollip said that he was not in a position to say. The police had to enforce it, and they received reports from the various localities and knew how the people there reacted to the move.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Trollip concluded, "that drivers honk the horn far too much."

Mr. Trollip will deliver a lecture on the subject at the meeting of the Rotary Club next Tuesday.

Bank Cashier Arrested

CHINSURAH, Aug. 27.

Jugal Kishore Lal, cashier of the Hooghly Co-operative Bank Limited was arrested in connection with defalcation of the bank money to the extent of Rs. 120,000. —United Press.

INDIA'S COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 6)

means of conveyances in India. The A.I.V.I.A. has another fanciful idea of paper making by hand; but what market is there for rough kind of paper? Perhaps a few Marwaris may buy it! Further paper making by hand requires intelligence and a certain degree of education which we can not expect from our ignorant villagers.

Government's Help

Now it is time I think to take stock of the official and non-official efforts in this direction of reviving the Cottage Industries. The Government have done a good deal in the past to improve the conditions of the weavers. In Madras especially the hand-loom industry is to get assistance in the whole process of production. Fly shuttle slays, better healds and reeds, frame and automatic looms, cheaper dobbies for designs, jacquard machines were introduced from the beginning of this century. First peripatetic weaving parties were formed in 1913 and 1914. But we must not forget that all these activities of the Government were and still are of a Mercantilist nature. The non-official efforts were started in 1922 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In that year the A.I. S. A. was formed to give impetus to Khaddar. In 1935 the A.I.V.I.A. was formed and took up other industries as well e.g. gool making, paper making, rope making, etc. etc.

When all is said and done we do realise the important place of Cottage Industries in our Rural Economy. So if "we want to convert the villager from a drone that whiles away his time to a bee that sucks and sucks more," we can do no better than adopt a vigorous policy of reviving our Cottage Industries!

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

Cement Roads Are Ideal For Motorists

Danger Of Skidding Eliminated And Economy In Wear And Tear

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HYDERABAD Dn. (By Mail).

Cement roads are skid-proof.

They stand the rigours of traffic better than other kinds of roads.

Wear and tear of motor cars passing over them is much less than on other roads.

These are some of the interesting observations made by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Chief Engineer in his annual report.

"It is now nearly six years since the laying of cement roads was begun on an extensive scale in the city of Hyderabad, and now about 25 miles of morum roads have been cement concreted up to the end of the year 1343 Fasli (ended 5th October 1934). There are another four miles of roads on the programme which are to be cement concreted during the succeeding years, making a total of about 29 miles of cement concrete roads" observes the Chief Engineer, in his report on the city cement roads.

The estimate amounting to Rs. 11 lakhs for construction of the City Roads in cement concrete was sanctioned six years ago.

During these six years all the roads without any exception have been giving excellent service throughout all the seasons. There has not been a single pot hole, nor uneven wearing, nor unequal settlement, nor anything as a matter of fact to complain of. The thin coat of scum of cement mortar took more than two years to wear off, and now that the mosaic has appeared, the wearing is observed to be much slower.

Once the cement concrete road is properly laid paying particular attention to the right proportion and quality of metal, sand, cement and water mixing, laying, tamping and finishing, it requires very little attention beyond the maintenance of the joints which are filled once or twice a year, according to the amount and nature of the traffic without causing the least obstruction to the traffic or public in general.

The Chief Engineer further remarks that the maintenance cost varies from 1 1|2 to 2 1|2 pies per square yard per annum which, in his opinion, is negligible when compared with the maintenance costs of other road surfaces. The estimated cost of maintenance of the lime cement concrete side berms is one anna three pies per square yard.

ADVANTAGES TO MOTORISTS

Considering the few advantages of the cement concrete road over asphalt, Mr. Ahasan-u-Zeman points out that with minimum disturbance or cutting of the existing morum surface, it is possible to lay the cement concrete road as against the deep cutting required for as asphalt. The cement concrete roads can be laid rapidly with less inconvenience to the public, as less material and time are required than in the case of an asphalt road.

It is not only the cost, continues the Chief Engineer, of the actual road and its maintenance that must be taken into account in considering the financial side, but the indirect savings in the wear and tear of vehicles, tractive force, and consequent saving in petrol and tyre bills and the safety given to the speed of haulage, have all to be considered. A well laid cement concrete road is smooth and dustless, sanitary and easily cleaned. Its joints and light colour add to the visibility at night, it possesses low tractive resistance but with excellent adhesion both during dry and wet seasons, tending to decrease accidents due to motor cars skidding, whereas the asphalt road offers greater tractive resistance in summer and less adhesion during wet seasons, causing skids due to its property of becoming soft at higher temperatures and hard and slippery at lower temperatures. On account of its low heat absorption the cement concrete road is more comfortable than asphalt during summer for bare-footed pedestrians.

ECONOMY

As regards the tractive resistance, wear and tear, Mr. Zeman, attempts to prove that cost of running per mile for a motor car travelling at 25 to 30 miles per hour, is less on a cement concrete road. He points out that though cement concrete may not be so noiseless and resilient as asphalt and other similar surfaces for animal drawn traffic, the same is minimised and offsetted by its smoothness throughout the year. Another advantage which cement concrete possesses over asphalt in Hyderabad State is that the latter has to be imported whereas all materials for cement concrete are available locally.

However in conclusion he recommends that the future policy of Government should be that, where important roads with heavy traffic both of pneumatic and iron tyred vehicles are existing or expected cement concrete should be adopted as the road material for construction. But if the initial cost of a cement concrete road cannot be met, experiments may be carried out by reducing the thickness of the cement concrete according to the nature and extent of traffic.

The Government in their review adds that according to the report, 3.59 miles of cement concrete roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,96,107 and 25.33 miles of cement concrete roads completed uptodate were also maintained.

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INTREPID SOVIET AVIATORS' FLIGHT

The route followed by the intrepid flyers is indicated by the thick black line.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

Safety First Association Raises Two Objections

The following are some extracts from a memorandum sent by the Secretary of the Safety First Association of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, welcoming the proposal to amend Rule 18 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act:—

"The proposal to amend Rule 18 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, so as to empower the registering authority to authorise in writing, any officer of the Motor Vehicles Department of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to stop in the City of Bombay any motor vehicles which in the opinion of such officer is likely to cause danger to the public or to any person or property by reason of its mechanical defects, and to examine such motor vehicles and take such action as set out in the Draft Notification, is a step in the right direction.

LIMITED AND ONEROUS!

The Association, however, submits that the proposal is limited in scope and its 'modus operandi" is onerous.

"The measure will also be onerous in operation. To have one's car stopped and examined on the road at any time of the day, and on any day of the year and any number of times in a year, and then allowed to proceed if it is found in good order, or worse still, to have the registration suspended, number plate and licence card removed and then returned without explanation as apparently provided for under Rule 18 (4) (a) are situations that may cause a spirit of resentment in motorists as a class, against the registering authority.

"The Amendment is also incomplete. No provision is made to enable the officer to distinguish cars that have been examined and found in good order and cars whose defects have been remedied after examination, from cars that have never been examined.

"Lack of such a provision is likely to subject one and the same car to a number of examinations at the hands of several Police Officers on duty, much to the annoyance of its owner, and allow at the same time a number of cars, possibly in really dangerous condition to ply without even a single examination.

"The Amendment is also defective in so far as it does not specify the number of examinations of any car in a year. To drive in constant apprehension of being stopped for inspection however efficient his car may be, is to make the motorist feel the sword of Democles ever hanging over his head, and is a step not calculated to promote goodwill for the enforcement authorities."

Soviet Aviators' Great Arctic Flight

The Dauntless Three Awarded "Order Of Lenin"

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Overcoming immense difficulties, the heroic crew of the Soviet airplane "ANT-25" completed their non-stop flight through the Soviet Arctic region on July 23rd at 1-45 p.m., having flown a distance of 9,374 kilometres from Moscow to Nikolayevsk-on-Amur. Leaving the Moscow flying field, the three heroic airmen V. P. Chkalov, commander of the crew of the ANT-25, G. F. Baidukov, second pilot, and A. V. Belyakov, flag navigator, headed their 'plane over a route that covered the Barents Sea, Franz Josef Land and Cape Chelyuskin to Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, their destination. Should weather conditions prove favourable, they were instructed to continue on the Nikolayevsk-on-Amur and Chita.

Leaving Moscow on July 20th at 5-45 a.m. the three flyers brilliantly accomplished the task set. They covered the distance of 9,374 kilometres in 56 hours and 20 minutes flying time. Of the 9,374 km. 8,774 km. were along the given route, the remaining 600 km. being spent in flying out of the vicinity of cyclones and other climatic disturbances.

MANY DIFFICULTIES

Many difficulties confronted the crew of the "ANT-25." In the region of Severnaya Zemlya, the 'plane flew into a severe Arctic cyclone and dense clouds, and the 'plane was covered with ice. For five hours it fought its way through an altitude of 4,000 metres, flying blindly against a head wind that often reached a velocity of 70 kilometres an hour.

Undaunted, however, they reached Petropaviovsk-on-Kamchatka, and throwing a pennant down over the city, headed for Nilolayevsk-on-Amur. On the way, they again ran into violent southern cyclones, dense fog and snow which froze on the wings of the 'plane. Upon receipt of the news of exceptionally difficult weather conditions under which the flight was taking place, S. Orjonikidze, People's Commissar of Heavy Industry, radioed the 'ANT-25' to the effect that the task was considered as accomplished and that they were to proceed no further. At 1-45 p.m. Chkalov, demonstrating exceptional bravery and skill, landed the 'plane in a dense fog on the Udd island, a little to the west of Nikolayevsk-on Amur.

Tremendous interest and enthusiasm was manifested by the Soviet public and press through the course of the flight. The newspapers daily carried numerous articles describing the crew, the 'plane and giving many details about the flight. On July 24th the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government announced its decision to confer the title of 'Hero of the Soviet Union' and to grant the Order of Lenin, in accordance with "the regulations on the title of Hero of the Soviet Union," to Chkalov, Baidukov and Belyakov. In addition monetary awards to the extent of 30,000 roubles were awarded to Chkalov and 20,000 each to Baidukov and Belyakov.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

letters and cards flown on that occasion, is a violet-coloured card which was carried in a special bag containing greetings sent by privileged participators in this Hendon-Windsor test. Other items collectors like to see in their albums are cards carried by the "Wake Up England" water-planes which were making demonstrations as many points round Britain just before the war".—"I. N. A. Gazette."

AIR MAIL PHILATELY

Flown Covers Which Tell Their Own Story

Public interest in air transport, not only in the British Isles but throughout India, is illustrated by the hobby of making souvenir collections of air mail covers carried by pioneer Empire services. A representative collection of such flown covers tells in its own fascinating way the whole story in the development of the flying mails which now connect the Homeland with Egypt, India, Africa, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Australia. Throughout the Dominions and Colonies, at the present time, there is a keen and growing interest in the collection of data connected with the Empire air mails. The collection of air mail stamps and covers, though a comparatively recent hobby on anything like a widespread scale, has, during the past few years, been going ahead by leaps and bounds. It was in 1925 that Messrs. Harmer, stamp auctioneers and philatelic experts, held in London a pioneer auction of air stamps and flown covers.

AIR MAIL STAMPS

"Since then," explains a member of this firm, "more and more collectors have been turning their attention to the air. There is a romance about the flying mail which appeals to the imagination. Here—just to take an example—is one of the actual letters which Harry Hawker carried with him in his aeroplane when he made the first attempt to fly non-stop across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland. That flight, you may remember, ended in a forced descent in mid-Atlantic. Hawker and his navigator were lucky enough to be rescued by a small steamer, but their abandoned aeroplane, containing a bag of special mails, floated about derelict in the Atlantic till it was sighted and salved by another vessel. And now take another glance at this letter. You will see how it has been stained by the salt water during its immersion in the Atlantic—a sufficiently dramatic reminder of one of the greatest adventures of the air.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE

"One of the most intriguing stories of the air mail concerns a remarkable error that was made in America in 1919. They had decided to print some special stamps for the trans-Continental service, and in one sheet of 100 stamps an aeroplane forming the centre of the design was inadvertently printed upside down. The sheet containing this error was actually issued, the stamps passing into circulation. When, however, the mistake became apparent, the interest of collectors was naturally aroused. Some of the stamps that had been on that particular sheet could not be traced, but those which were available soon had a value of about £50 apiece; while to-day, when any of them come into the market, they are worth approximately £600 each.

"Air mail experiments in England have produced souvenir letters and cards which collectors are increasingly keen to have in their possession. Much in demand are letters and cards carried by Mr. Grahame-White when he made the first test in the country in mail-transport by aeroplane. That was in 1910. A year later came the first officially-sanctioned air mail experiment in this country. This took place between Hendon and Windsor, and a specially-prized item, among the

(Continued in Col. 3)

Why Motor Vehicles Are Beating Railways In Road-Rail Competition

A Plea For A Change In The Railway Policy Of The Government

(By JAL C. DARUWALA)

It is generally admitted that Railways are national institutions and are necessities for the furtherance of trade and commerce in times of peace and are a source of great help in times of war and civil commotion. Thus the present distressing condition of the Indian railways requires a thorough and searching investigation from all angles and by all class of commercial interests so as to find out ways and means by which such an important institution as the Railways is put on a sound commercial basis so as to enable them to work and pay their own way.

The present state of affairs cannot be attributed to a single cause but a series of short-comings for which, I think, the Railway authorities have to thank themselves.

PASSENGERS' INTERESTS DISREGARDED.

The major portion of income derived by the railways is from fares and freight. It is, therefore, essential to investigate as to what the railways have done during the last few years to attract more passengers and more business to add to their earnings irrespective of normal increase under these heads.

In the first instance, we find that the Railways have utterly disregarded the interest and conveniences of passengers and that there has been no radical improvements and advantages offered to lower class passengers who contribute the largest portion of the income under this head. A searching inquiry into the hardships encountered by the lower class passengers will reveal the scope of improvement in this direction. Moreover, it is worth an experiment to have only two classes of passenger traffic as in many European countries and thus concentrating greater attention to lower class traffic and avoiding all attention and expense by removing the intermediary second class passenger traffic. Further, travelling should be made more a source of pleasure than a necessity which is now the case with the Indian Railways. Apart from this, there has been a gradual increase in fare without any tangible benefit derived by the passengers. It should be the policy of the Railways to give maximum of facilities with minimum of fare rather than to allow the existing contrary state.

This increased railway fare and the hardships of lower class passengers has been the root cause of diverting a good number of this lower class traffic, who form a majority, to road traffic which offers lower fare with the most welcomed and added advantage of picking up passengers from their very door and dropping them at their very destination or to a point very much nearer thereto.

In view of the above facts can the Indian Railways ever hope to improve their present distressing condition unless and until cheaper fare and more facilities are accorded to the passenger traffic, if need be in conjunction with road traffic.

FREIGHT.

Equally identical state of affairs exists as regards freight earnings of the Railways. High freight without the added advantage offered by road traffic of picking up goods from the point of collection to the point of destination, can never improve Railways earnings under this head.

It is, therefore, but necessary that the Railways should try to remove such causes which contribute to a diversion of rail traffic to road traffic, instead of finding short cut remedies by further enhancing the present increased rate of fare and freight and thus making the situation worse.

It is, further, a business maxim to increase efficiency and turnover and, thus, to reduce working cost. The Railways should benefit by this as also by trying to eliminate all unproductive and duplication of expenses. A good deal of attention and check is needed on the top heavy expenditure, leakage and free travelling. Would not also the Railways benefit by gradually replacing their present coal driving and other expensive driving units (engines, motors, pumps etc.) by more economic diesel units?

ADVANTAGES OF ROAD TRAFFIC.

This leads further to investigate as to the causes which contribute to such competition by road traffic and the special advantages, if any, which they command.

Time was when people kept back on account of initial capital expenditure of few thousands for road units but now cheaper motor vehicles have brought their cost of motor chassis within the reach of an ordinary man. These chassis can be had on easy instalments with the advantage of free service for some period and on which convenient bodies are built locally at a very nominal cost. This is responsible for the very rapid increase in number of road motor units. There are now quite a number of road service companies which control as many as over hundred units in certain cases and some of these Companies have now created quite a net work of their service.

PETROL PRICE

This increase in number of road units is also due to a great extent to the lower running cost on account of petrol rates in certain parts of this Country having touched a ridiculously low figure, on account of rate cutting, the rate having dropped from five to eight annas a gallon, thus reducing normal running cost by one-third. This rate cutting in petrol prices and the daily rate fluctuations much below normal or economic price level has provided a further fillip to motor traffic. No doubt this low petrol price level is not going to last for long. But they should prepare themselves to meet still greater competition when even these petrol road units are replaced by cheaper diesel units. The example of the Tramways Company in Bombay is most glaring before our eyes who have now replaced almost all petrol running units by diesel units for further saving in running costs.

Thus it would be better for the Government and those concerned with Railways to devise ways and means by which to remove all such causes which contribute to this road competition rather than to seek in vain those short cut remedies, of further increase in fare and freight, etc., by which they would only further endanger the present state of Indian Railways.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP

Bullion Steady But Wheat Quiet And Metals Firm

BOMBAY, August 27

On Thursday cross rates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

New York cotton opened steady and thereafter fluctuations were narrow. Weather continued dry but increased hedge selling checked the advance. The closing tone was very steady.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet but steady. There was very little activity. Rubber and metals were firm.

'ITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was uninteresting. Giltedged securities kept steady without much doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

	New York, Aug 27
Previous closing	11.43
To-day's opening	11.44
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	11.48
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

	Liverpool, Aug 27
Previous closing	6.26
To-day's opening	6.23
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	6.22
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 210-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 27

Cotton displayed moderate activity on scattered buying but the enquiry on the whole was rather restricted owing to the uncertainty abroad. Weather reports continue somewhat adverse inducing some trade buying but slightly increased hedging check, any upward movement.

Trading in October commenced at 11.44 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. The market was fairly steady with lower Liverpool cables being offset by unfavourable weather reports. The market further improved on renewed foreign and trade buying under the influence of which October rose to 11.46.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.48 with a rise of 5 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.56/11.56) 11.44/11.44
December (11.63/11.62) 11.52/11.52
January (11.68/11.66) 11.55/11.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.26) 6.23
American December (6.19) 6.16
Egyptian October (10.13) 10.12
Egyptian November (9.93) 9.92

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 27

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 210 and Rs. 209-12 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 209-12 with New York futures about 2 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 27

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

Tin (£183 buyers £183 1/8 sellers. Quiet) £185 1/2 buyers £185 3/4 sellers Firm.

Lead (£17 1/8 buyers £17 1/4 sellers. Firm) £17 1/4 buyers £17 5/16 sellers. Firm

Electrolytic Copper (£42 1/2 to £43) £42 1/2 to £43

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6 1/2) 2-6
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop August September (£17 1/4 value) £17 1/4 sellers
Dunlop August (20 1/2) 20 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (19) 19 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 paid and buyer) 7 11/16 paid and buyer
Forward (7 11/16 paid and seller) 7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta August (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata August/September (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£16 sellers) £16 1/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Aug 27
Previous closing	5.03 3/32
To-day's opening	5.03 3/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.02 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Aug 27
Previous closing	5.03 3/16
To-day's opening	5.03 1/8
To-day's closing	5.02 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

	London, Aug 27
Previous closing	76.41
To-day's opening	76.41
To-day's closing	76.38
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 1/8 and then moved up to 5.03 3/16 but subsequently the rate weakened on lack of support to 5.02 15/16

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 15/16

Franc opened at 76.41 and kept steady with very little doing.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.38

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 27

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market was quiet."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Aug 27 Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 9/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 27

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-2) £6-18-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 27

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 27 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.76 7/8) 5.76 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.00) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2) 0.94 1/2
London on Milan (63.96) 63.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.11 5/8. Prices kept steady but there was not much doing owing to the absence of any particular activity.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 27

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 86 7/8 and December 83 3/4. The market was quiet but steady with traders little disposed to enter into fresh commitments due to the nervousness over the situation abroad.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 27 11-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 12 0
Silver 1st settlement	48 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement	48 14 0
Gold ready	34 3 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 3 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 3 6
Sovereigns	21 14 0

Silver 1st settlement declined to Rs. 48-8-0 at night but thereafter recovered on trade support influenced by the news that America was a buyer in London.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 5/8 as against previous close at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 27 3-30 p.m.

General business was quiet owing to the lack of enquiry. Giltedgeds were steady. Home industrials were irregular on profit taking. Oils were steady to firm. Rubbers were firm renewed buying.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 ex div) £107
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 5/8) £109 5/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107) £107
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 7/8) £115

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-9) 19-9
Mark and Spencer Ord (£4 5/8) £4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7) dol 6 7/8
Musical Industries (25-0) 24-6
Princhin Johnson (50-0) 50-0
Imperial Chemical (39-6) 39-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (150-6) 149-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £94
Dunlop Rubber (36-3) 36-3
Unilever Ordinary (34-6) 34-3
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Carreas A (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (168 3/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Defd (26-9) 26-9
Distillers (106-6) 107-6
Bredford Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (10-9) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (54-0) 53-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-6) 52-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-0) 33-0
Inter Nickels (£52 7/8) £52 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-0) 9-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 27 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115) £115
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-3) 19-3
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-0) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 1/4) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (66-9) 66-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
New Modders (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-9) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 88-9
Burma Oil (95-0) 96-3
Mexican Eagle (26-4 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Shell Transport (£105) £105
Royal Dutch (£38 1/4) £38 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 3/8) £49 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£27 3/4) £27 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£105 1/2) £106

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 27

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 65 3/8) dol 64 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 37 3/4) dol 37 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 67 1/4) dol 67
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) unquoted.

SELECTIVE SUPPORT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Sentiment Favourably Influenced

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 27

On the Stock Exchange: Moscow's denials of Stalin's reported speech favourably influenced the sentiment but details of heavy settlement hampered general expansion of business. Nevertheless selective support was not wanting. Rubbers were firmer with commodity which after firm opening steadied. Lead was firm and active on good consumer business. Cocoa was firm on cessation of a profit taking and speculative buying.

Wall Street was easy and then firmer under leadership of steels and rails.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 27

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	5 0 3
Wheat	5 1 0
Linseed September	8 1 0
Linseed May 1937	7 10 6

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Aug 27

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 9 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 9 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 9 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 10 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 10 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 10 3
Rates at 10 p.m.	7 10 9

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Bandra of 1893 Reg tons Capt. A. Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahi, Koweit, Bushire, Bahreen, Dubai, Henjam, Bunder Abbas, Muscat, Charbar, Gwadur, Pasni, Ormara, and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Sawokla of 3689 Reg. tons Capt. A. P. Cronin, arrived from Philadelphia via Port Said, Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURE

N. Y. Kaisha's s.s. Mayebashi Maru of 4321 Reg. tons Capt. H. Toguchi sailed for Kobe via Bedi Bunder, Cutch, Kundla, Karachi and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Lanterfels of 3849 Reg. tons Capt. P. Voso sailed for Cochin, Alleppey, Trivandrum, Calicut and Marmagoa with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Trifels of 3771 Reg. tons Capt. K. Wassmann sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamberg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy's s.s. Castalia of 4171 Reg. tons Capt. F. M. Henderson sailed for Bhavnager and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Baroda of 1888 Reg. tons Capt. H. C. Martin sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading on 27-8-36.

S.S. Braunfels (L. E.) for Europe and American Ports via Marmagoa and Karachi.

S.S. Vasna (M. M. & Co) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Bamora (M. M. & Co) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Somali (M. M. & Co) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Carthage (M. M. & Co) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

BENGAL JUTE CROP

Final Forecast

CALCUTTA, Aug 27

The following is the final forecast for Jute crop in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam in 1936:—

Bogra 80,000 acres against 75,000 (revised) last year and yield 280,000 bales against 250,000 (revised) bales.

Pabna 75,000 acres against 69,000 and 263,000 bales against 248,000 (revised).

Malda 12,000 acres against 10,000 (revised) and 36,000 bales against 28,000 (revised).

Mymensingh 518,000 acres against 460,000 and 1,969,000 bales against 1,702,000.

Backergunge 39,000 acres against 38,000 (revised) and 130,000 bales against 137,000 (revised).

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 26.

September	2.71+01
December	2.70+01
January	2.48+01
May	2.48+01

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

October	86 5/8d.
December	85.1/2d.
March	81 1/2d.

EASY TONE IN YARN

Bombay, Aug 26

There is no special change to report in our market during the whole past week. Prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range and the undertone continues to remain somewhat easy. Reports from consuming districts are not at all encouraging. Reports about monsoon from certain districts particularly from the Gujarat are yet unsatisfactory and naturally no business of importance can be expected from all such districts which have been suffering from want of rain. Similarly, reports of excessive rains and heavy damages are received from U. P. and the Punjab and it is difficult to expect any important business from these districts at the moment. In case of other consuming centres it is also reported that the demand for yarns continues very limited mostly due to sales of cheap cloth which considerably compete with handloom cloth and also due to heavy stocks of handloom cloth in some of the important consuming districts. As a result of such unfavourable conditions it is no wonder that the yarn prices are sagging in the absence of satisfactory demand and dealers have been passing rather anxious times. Cotton prices are almost unchanged during the week with minor fluctuations but the tendency seems to be rather uncertain. On the whole the future tendency of the market remains uncertain and whilst we do not expect any material decline in the yarn prices from the present level, no immediate improvement seems to be yet in sight.

ENGLISH YARNS

On account of wages difficulties in Manchester, prices of several kinds of yarns are quoted rather firm in spite of sharp decline in cotton prices during the last few days. Naturally, therefore, Manchester yarns are not able to compete with Shanghai and Japanese yarns and business therefore is very limited.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices remain practically unchanged with an easy undertone at the close of the week. In some cases particularly in Mercerised grey yarns where the stocks are very limited and arrivals scarce, prices have been maintained with a firm undertone. In case of other Mercerised yarns as well as in case of single, grey and two-fold yarns prices have shown a declining tendency in sympathy with decline in cotton and also due to restricted demand from the consuming centres. There has been some decline in prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners during the last few days, even yet the replacing costs are higher in many cases and no fresh forward business of importance has been possible. Quotations from Shanghai are rather irregular and spinners are not able to do any fresh forward sales as the rates are found much higher in many cases compared with the Japanese rates. Business on the whole continues dull and restricted and no chance of immediate improvement seems to be possible at the moment. Sampin has been fluctuating heavily during the last few days, whereas exchange remains very steady.

ART SILK YARNS

There has been no change in Syndicate prices and as stocks of Syndicate goods are very small and consist of unpopular deniers, sales are very restricted. Prices of Japanese yarns have been rather irregular and fluctuating. No reliable reports about any arrivals from Italy are yet forthcoming and although it is expected that some goods are likely to arrive in the next fortnight or so, no definite news about the particulars are yet to hand. Fresh forward business in Japanese yarns has been getting increasingly difficult on account of firm attitude shown by various Japanese spinners. Stocks in the consuming districts are moderate and demand continues rather slack. Future tendency is therefore uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

There is no improvement to report in Indian yarns where prices remain practically unchanged with an easy undertone. Dealers have been feeling anxious to dispose of their stocks by shading their prices to some extent but buyers are not yet forthcoming owing to the uncertain tendency of the market. The present level of prices however, seems to be rather attractive and if cotton keeps steady at or about the present level, it is very likely that there will be some improvement in demand from the consuming districts. It is also to be noted that there are not heavy stocks of Indian yarns in consuming districts and if once the confidence is revived and market settles down, it is very likely that consumers will begin to make purchases at least in moderate quantities.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	cwts.
Wheat	5,652
Linseed	3,469
Gingellyseed	376
Groundnuts	11,711
Castorseed	300
Rice	56,803
Myrabollams	545
Cottonseed	922
Mowraseed	577
Gram	5,291
Joowar	310
Barley	15
Bajree	4,700
Indian Sugar	6,390
	tons.
Coal	2,047

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 26.

September	1.11 1/2c.
December	1.10 1/8c.
May	1.09

THAT 'MYSTERIOUS FRIEND' IN MAJOR ADAMS' CASE

(Continued from Page 3.)

prove that Major Adams was driving the car. But the chain of evidence was too strong and it conclusively proved that Major Adams was driving the car at the time.

The offence committed by Major Adams was "aggravated by the fact that he was drunk".

Magistrate—Do you say that he was drunk, when he was driving the car?

Counsel—Yes, for three reasons.

Mr. Thanavala said the accident occurred somewhere near 5-30 p.m. the accused's residence was traced and police officers went there and were unable to rouse him. The officers called for a Doctor and Dr. Fanaken roused the accused from his sleep at 6.40 p.m. The examination of Dr. Fanaken disclosed that Major Adams was drunk.

NO BIAS AGAINST ACCUSED

Mr. Thanavala said that he made bold to assert that a doctor was not needed to say whether a person was drunk or not. In fact any person with commonsense would be in a position to say that a person was drunk or not. The police officer said that he found the accused hopelessly drunk. That alone was sufficient to establish the fact that the accused was drunk.

Dr. Fanaken, Counsel said, was it is true possessed minor degrees of qualifications, but he was a responsible officer in-charge of the European General Hospital, and performed major operations and prescribed medicines as a physician. There was no bias or animosity against the accused in the mind of Dr. Fanaken.

Counsel contended that the evidence led by the prosecution was sufficient to establish the fact of the accused being drunk, when he was driving the car.

Mr. Thanavala then proceeded to discuss the evidence of the prosecution witnesses and rebutted the suggestions made by the Defence Counsel. He maintained that the Ayah's story was not accentuated with a desire to save her job, but was true to facts. In the case of Private Day, Counsel, stated, it was but natural that he should have been excited when he saw the car drive away after the accident. But there was nothing beyond the suggestion of the defence that Private Day was making certain mis-statements. Similarly no enmity had been proved to have existed between Dr. Fanaken and Major Adams and therefore the evidence should be accepted.

At this stage the Magistrate observed that the prosecution evidence was that Major Adams had taken only 3 pink Gins and one milk punch before the accident. Do you suggest that these were sufficient to make the accused so hopelessly drunk?

Counsel—Yes that is the prosecution case.

Mr. Thanavalla then proceeded to comment on the evidence of Mr. Goddard. He said that his submission was that the witness was suppressing something, who was the mysterious friend at whose place they were before they went to Cornaglia?

Mr. Vimadalal—Mr. Goddard was your witness and you should have asked him.

Magistrate—Yes, he told you so in his examination-in-chief.

Mr. Thanavala submitted that Mr. Goddard was keeping back certain facts.

Magistrate—Do you suggest that I am to hold that Mr. Goddard is not speaking the truth and his statements are falsehoods.

Mr. Thanavala—Yes, Sir, that is my submission.

Magistrate—Then there is no evidence beyond the accused's statement that he had these drinks?

The Magistrate—Then pointed out to the Counsel the difficulties presented by the proposition that on the evidence the Court should hold the accused was drunk. "Do you suggest" the Magistrate asked Mr. Thanavala "because the accused was found drunk at 6.50 p.m. therefore he was drunk at 5.10 p.m."?

Mr. Thanavala—The Court must infer that (laughter).

Magistrate—Where is your evidence. I put the question to Lieut. Col. Vazifdar and he said the effects are present for half an hour and he should have been examined within half an hour. On the contrary you say because he was found drunk at 6.50 p.m. he was drunk at 5.10 p.m.

NOT A SHERLOCK HOLMES

The Magistrate observed there was no evidence to support the argument of Mr. Thanavala. "I am not a Sherlock Holmes" Magistrate declared "and I cannot say how the accident occurred. I am here to decide on the evidence how the accident occurred and who was responsible."

The Magistrate suggested that it would be best to see the spot where the accident occurred, in view of the proposition urged by Mr. Thanavala that the rear portion of the car must have struck the child when the car swerved to clear the bend. As the photographs did not help very much, the Magistrate decided to visit the spot at 5.30 p.m.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

Mr. Thanavala appeared for the prosecution. Mr. S. D. Vimadalal denfended the Major.

MONSOON WEAK

Rain Expected In East And South Of Country

POONA, Aug. 27.

The depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has remained practically stationary. The monsoon is weak except in Lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Malabar and local in Orissa, United Provinces, East Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dehra Dun eight inches; Mergui, and Diamond Island three each; Gwa, Hazaribagh and Gorakhpur two each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in lower Burma, increase and extend into South-West Bengal, Orissa, North Madras Coast, East Central Provinces and occur locally in the West Coast of the Peninsula.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA: August 27.

The following is the weekly weather report ending August 26:

The monsoon was weak in the Peninsula. It was active generally over the Northern and Central India during the first-half of the week, being vigorous along and near the western Himalayas for some days.

The depression which formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal on the 24th strengthened it again in Lower Burma and parts of North-east India.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-8-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees 1.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degree 0.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 5

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.92 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.04 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-8-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BHOPAL BAN ON HINDI DAILY

JUBBULPORE August 27

According to a message received just now from Khandwa, the entry into and sale of "Akhand Bharat," a Hindi daily of Bombay has been banned by the Bhopal State Government.—United Press.

THE SOVIET TRIAL

(Continued from Page 6.)

test, no crime against the existing Soviet regime can have any extenuating circumstances.

I cannot close this article without referring to the tendency in certain interested quarters to make capital out of the execution of the Soviet chiefs and draw a moral therefrom for the behoof of patient Indians. Those living in a glass house should not indulge in the costly luxury of throwing stones at others.

It is a commonplace of political experience that established authority will always fight shy of opposition. When that opposition is broad-based on the popular demand for a drastic change in its very constitution, it characteristically enough behaves as one possessed. The colour of this authority does not count. The sad story of the detenus, is a stern reminder 'That we oft forget the beam in our own eyes'.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING DEPRESSES COTTON

Trade And Foreign Buying On Crop Deterioration Reports

BOMBAY: August 27.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton Futures Market was nervous over the situation abroad and the export outlet with outside interest moderate.

There was active trade and foreign buying on reports of dry weather and crop deterioration, but the improvement was wiped off on increased Southern hedge-selling.

The New York cotton futures market opened very steady but was inactive at the opening. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying due to continued dry weather in drought area and unfavourable weekly weather report, coupled with a growing tendency to reduce crop ideas. The market then reacted partially on increased hedging. Finally Southern hedge selling and liquidation appeared and the session closed barely steady.

The market opened at a rise of 10 points with October 11.55 and under trade and foreign buying prices advanced further by 5 points and October was quoted 11.62 which was the highest level. Later on Southern hedge selling resulted in a steady decline of 19 points from the highest level and market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 3 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 11.88c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices improved 4 points at 11.81c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with October 6.25. There was local scattered buying on lower crop ideas and firm Eastern advices. Except some hedge selling, offerings were light. Small hedge selling met trade calling and the market closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 6.72.

East Indian cotton futures advanced 6 points and Sakels closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Upper Egyptians also gained 6 to 8 points.

There was fairly active buying in Alexandria market which raised Sakels futures by 25 to 16 points and Ashmouni futures closed 10 to 14 points up.

"Seldom has the New York market looked less convincing than during the last two weeks.

On several occasions a good lead from Liverpool resulted in an opening half-heartedly higher only to be followed by a sagging market and a close at around the low point of the day's trading, state Messrs. Langley & Co .

Politically, Europe is not very inspiring. That has provided more than a little discouragement. But more discouraging has been the imminence of heavier crop movement.

Hedging is not concerned, normally, with a market opinion. It is automatic. As cotton is bought by the merchant against commitments eitner for shipment or to mills long hedges are liquidated. If when those commitments are filled, the basis is reasonable, the merchant continues the same process—buying actual and selling futures. And only when there is sufficient incentive to bring in the speculator to take up those hedges can the market resist the weight of crop movement.

Hedge selling is one of the few factors which the market cannot fully discount ahead of its actually happening.

This year the market to some extent has made an effort to discount it ahead insofar as it has been anticipated rather more than is normally the case. And there has in consequence, been short selling. We suspect that the New York market is carrying more short sales on speculative accounts than is generally realised. As hedging develops those shorts will cover.

But that does not get over the fact that up to the end of October some 8 million bales will be ginned. That is just over 2-1/4 months during which the world consumption of American cotton will be around 2-1/4 million bales. That 2-1/4 millions plus say 1-3/4 million bales which for one reason or another might not be hedged still leaves a balance of some 4 million bales which have to be hedged in New York, the Southern markets of America, Liverpool, the Continental markets and, to a lesser extent, the futures markets in the East.

Even when selling is distributed over so many markets 4 million bales is a lot of cotton. And, in the absence of seriously unfavourable crop news, the speculator is not, meanwhile, inclined to be helpful.

Once 60 or 70 per cent. of the crop has either found a home or been hedged the American cotton position will, in our opinion, be sounder than for many years.

Consumption, we still most definitely maintain, is on the upgrade. And we repeat our recent forecast of a probable price range for the remainder of the season between 11 and 13 cents.

Weather purchases are made now, keeping in mind the probability of having to buy scale down, or later is largely a matter for the patience of the individual operator."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (11-51 a.m.)	11.62+16
N. Y. October Lowest (2.59 p.m.)	11.43—03
Liverpool October Highest	6.28+09
Liverpool October Lowest	6.24+05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Trading dull and inactive. Scattered local support on continued drought and bullish Bureau talk.

Liverpool.—Market has sounder look. Still somewhat artificial but think some advance likely in the immediate further. Would buy moderately March

New York.—Bullish weather report offset by hedges.

New York.—Weekly weather report stresses the fact that weather continues too dry in the South-West. Local traders are covering. Think hedge selling will be too heavy to admit of much advance.

New York.—Weekly weather report unfavourable. Crop accounts from the North-West growing worse. Demand not sustained. Reacted on hedge selling

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

Weekly weather: Crop advance satisfactory East, hot dry decidedly unfavourable West and Mississippi River area.

New York Market declined at close on hedges.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, have sent the following cable:—

Cotton: Should prices advance in the near future on reduced crop prospects we believe it is advisable to liquidate longs as we fear increasing hedges will have considerable effect.

Rubber: Likelihood of continuation of quiet markets until next International Rubber Regulation Committee meeting. 7 11/16.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 26.

October	11.43—03
December	11.51
January	11.53—03
March	11.60—01
May	11.62+01
July	11.62+02
Middling spot	11.88—03

ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 26.

October	11.40—02
December	11.48+01
January	11.49+01
Middling spot	11.81+04
11-00 a.m. Range—	
October	11.56
December	11.68
January	11.67
Noon Call.—	
October	11.60
December	11.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL. COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

August	6.43+06
September	6.32+07
October	6.25+07
November	6.21+08
December	6.20+08
January	6.20+08
February	6.20+08
March	6.20+08
April	6.20+08
May	6.20+08
June	6.19+08
July	6.18+07
August	6.08+07
Middling spot	6.72+06
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	6.25
January	6.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
October	10.14
November	9.94
January	9.65
March	9.44
May	9.30
July	9.15
August	9.15
Middling spot	10.33

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26

BROACH.—	
Fully (Good staple)	5.31
Fine (Good staple)	5.46
Superfine (Good staple)	5.61
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.37
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.52
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.67
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.36
Fully good	4.46
Fine	4.60

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 26.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	34/3
Wheat, Barletta Russo	Nominal
Wheat, South Australian Sept.-Oct. sellers	38/3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 209/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 210/4 on scattered buying by local operators. Later there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 209/12. Oomra and Bengal ready cotton is not available and Japan will buy Broach cotton from the Bull Syndicate which took over 247,350 bales tenders. The crop at the moment looks favourable and further rains are needed in Gujarat. This year China cotton crop is a fairly large one and is bound to tell on the demand of our crop. We prefer sales on all strong markets.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 6 points but the market opened very steady at a loss of 3 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p
Broach A/M	210 0 0
Oomra D/J	189 12 0
Bengal D/J	155 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Sup	Fine	F	G	Good
M. G.—					
Broach No 2	231	227	224	220	
Punjab-Ame.	239	235	232	228	
Surat	264	260	257	253	
Rajpipla	261	257	254	250	
Navsari	270	266	263	259	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 27.

C.P. 1 Fine	206/208
C.P. 2 Fine	202/204
Arvi Fine	202/204
Ellichpur Fine	202/204
Berar Fine	202/204
Khamgaon Fine	202/204
Mulkapur Fine	199/201
Khandesh Fine	199/201
Jalna/Sailu	199/201
Burwah Sanavad	201/203
Mathia	186/189
Broach	215/218
Dhollera	220/222
Punjab/American	215/222
Sindh-American	215/220
Cambodia	255/260
Compta	210/215
Westerns	210/215
Miraj	210/215
Jagadia Ankleshwar	240/245
Surat	242/247
Navsari	252/257
Kampala	342/347

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh ...		308,834
Central India ...		291,190
Barsi and Nagar	27	176,275
Hyderabad Gaorani ...		41,660
Berar	25	343,367
Central Provinces	129	99,317
Total Oomras	181	1,261,643
Dholera	51	335,923
N W Provinces ...		63,996
Rajputana ...		115,459
Sind-Punjab	225	473,866
Broach ...		413,595
Coompta and Dharwar	110	112,011
Westerns-Northerns	95	78,066
Cocoanada	50	201
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	11	20,560
Persian ...		9
American ...		27,023
Egyptian and African	291	262,915
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		462
Total	1,014	3,165,249

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	22	507,260
Japan and China	2,387	1,439,012
Coast Ports ...		37,721
Up-country by Rail ...		222,670
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...		12,397
Total	2,409	2,219,060

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 26-8-36	228000	3021000
Receipts Yesterday 26-8-36	15000	14000
Exports to date 26-8-36	134000	180000
Stock at Ports 21-8-36	1208000	1120000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-8-36	1131000	1194000
Stock at Liverpool 21-8-36	737000	526000
Visible Supply 21-8-36	3061000	2964000
Quantity in sight 21-8-36	337000	378000
Quantity out of sight 21-8-36	507000	515000

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	7

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C. I. F. Aug sellers	£11/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta London C. I. F. Aug-Sept. sellers	£13/15/0
Linseed, Bombay London C. I. F. Aug. sellers	£14/7/6
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cont. C. I. F. Aug-Sept. sellers	£13/6/3
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C. I. F. Aug-Sept. sellers	£13/2/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellrs	7 11/16

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bombay Sugar Market remained entirely closed to-day the 27th August 1936 on account of a sad death of Seth Fazalbhai Elias Patel, a prominent merchant and the Hon. Secretary of The Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association.

U. S. COTTON CROP

Dry Weather In South-West

WEEKLY OFFICIAL REVIEW

New York, Aug. 26.

"Temperatures were above normal in the North and normal in the South West. Mississippi has received no rain which has been unfavourable for the cotton. In the East, showers have fallen and progress was satisfactory. On the Texas Coast and the most South-Westly portions progress has been good. Elsewhere there was deterioration with premature opening. In Oklahoma, conditions have been very unfavourable for harvesting."—Reuter.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Partly scattered showers.

Central:—Generally fair, local showers.

Western:—Generally fair, local showers

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 5/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	265 1/4
Banks selling T T	264 1/4
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	573
Banks buying T T	583
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	35 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 26th instant	5.08 1/8
Japan/London 27th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 27th instant	7.37
Hongkong/London 27th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai/London 27th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 26th instant	76.41
London/Belgium 26th instant	29.80
London/Switzerland 26th instant	15.43 3/4
London/Berlin 26th instant	12.51 1/2
London/Stockholm 26th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 26th instant	5.03 3/16
London/Amsterdam 26th instant	7.41 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 25th instant	26-18-2 1/2
Gold 26th instant	26-18-2
Silver London Ready 25th instant	19 1/2
26th instant	19 9/16
Silver London Forward 25th instant	19 1/2
26th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready. 25th instant	45
26th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 25th instant	9/16 p.c.
26th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 25th instant	3/4 p.c.
26th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 26.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£97 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 5/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£35 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg).	£102
National Bank of India	£46 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 26.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.03 3/16
Paris	76.41
Berlin	12.51 1/2
Madrid	36.75 nominal
Amsterdam	7.41 1/4
Brussels	29.80
Milan	63.93
Berne	15.43 3/4
Prague	121.81

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers	25/4 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept-Oct. sellers	25/4 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-18-2 and London-Paris Exchange remained unchanged at 76.41. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was placed at 5.03 3/32. London silver prices closed 1/16d. higher to 9 9/16 on Indian buying while China was a seller. It was stated that after fixing prices some business was done at a rise of 1/16d which influenced considerable buying by Indore operator and covering by shorts and prices advanced to Rs. 49

It appears that the U. S. treasury is not interested at present in purchases of silver and while some rumours of Presidential Election will result in sharp fluctuations we see no reason to buy silver at the outlook is discouraging. To-day the local silver market was quiet. Prices opened at Rs. 49/1 and later declined to Rs. 48/14. The gold market was inactive.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD.—	
Ready	34 3 9
1st Bhadarva delivery	34 3 9
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 1 3
2nd Bhadarva delivery	34 3 9
2nd Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 4 0
SILVER—	
Ready	48 14 0
1st Bhadarva delivery	48 14 0
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 8 0
2nd Bhadarva delivery	46 15 6
2nd Bhadarva Teji-mandi	1 3 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 26.

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 1/2
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6/18/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 26.

August	44.90+10
September	44.85+05
December	44.85+06

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 27.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£38/5
Standard Copper 3 months	£38/10
Electrolytic copper	£43/0/0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.70 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-12-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 40 -8-0
Tone:—Firm.	

U. S. COPPER PRODUCTION

Bombay, August 27

A cable received from Liverpool states:—

Some American producers increasing output 10 per cent from 1st September 1936. If generally followed, may see temporary reaction but think prices will be higher in the long run.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 26th August	831
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,164,235
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,489,900
Increase	674,335

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 209 1/2; Highest 211; Lowest 209 1/2; Closing 210 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 191; Highest 191 1/4; Lowest 191; Closing 191 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 156; Highest 156 1/4. Lowest 156; Closing 156 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 7 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 22.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 156 Jan. 134 May 125 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 209—Liverpool May 6.14 Rs. 58 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 209—New York May 11.62 Rs. 47 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/32.

Sampin Quotations

Osaka, Aug. 27.

October	204.20—20
November	203.00
December	201.70+30

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	69
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c.	34
Electric Bond Common	21
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	41
United Corpn.	7
American Tel. and Tel.	175
Western Union Telg.	86
Pennsylvania R. R	38
Union Pacific R. R.	139
Bethelehem Steel	64
United States Steel	66 1/2
Amr Water Works Com.	23
Amr Car and Foundry	41
Chrysler	110
Allied Stores	12
Anaconda Copper Mining	37 1/2
General Motor	64 1/2
General Electric	46
Kelvinator	20
American Radiator	22
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	40 1/2
Amr. Celanese	26
Sun Life of Canada	475
Int. Nickel of Canada	55
Montgomery Ward	44
Southern Pacific	59
Gen. Amr. Transportation	46
Thompson Products	28

Market is affected by War rumours. Amr. P. and L. Co. has declared a dividend of dol 1 1/4 on preference share.

Total Business:—1 1/4 million.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Our market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut August	57 8 0
Groundnut February	44 3 0
Castorseed September	24 11 0
Castorseed May	36 8 0
Cottonseed September	22 13 0
Cottonseed January	22 11 0

SHARE BAZAR DULL AND FEATURELESS

Indian Cements Easy But Steels Steady

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The local Share Bazar was dull and featureless to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Steel Dfds. again moved within a range of Rs. 6, the lowest being Rs. 723 and the highest Rs. 733.

Scindia shares was the chief weak spot and prices registered a sharp break of about Rs. 2. It is believed that a prominent operator unloaded about 6,000 shares to-day and prices came down to Rs. 19-4.

Indian Cement shares found more sellers. It is reported that under the new scheme these shares will be fixed at Rs. 505 while there exists a section which believes that the value will be Rs. 485. Thus there being little risk, there were sellers which caused some decline.

As regards Katni Dfd. shares there is much discontent among holders and it will be difficult to achieve satisfactory solution although those who are interested to get the scheme through, have secured more support. It is a case of individual interest and majority decision may not be held up by law. Thus there is some inclination to buy these shares below Rs. 2,300.

It is reported that the Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd will issue new shares for rupees fifteen lacs and two shares will be given to the present holders of three shares at a price of Rs. 15.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Century (130/10)	130 131
Bom. Dyeing (662/8)	660 658 663 662/8
Kohinoor (212/8)	212
Central India (225/10)	226 225 226/14
New Great (123/12)	123/12
Simplex (63/2)	63/2
Swadeshi (163/12)	165 164/4
Bundi (37/2)	37/2 36/14 37 36/14
I. Cement (505)	502 493 496 495 496/4
Punjab (26/2)	26/2
Shahabad (493/12)	493 491/4
Andhra (1665)	1665 1662 1663
Tata Hydro (188/12)	188 190 190/15
Tata Power (1628/12)	1630 1626 1627 1628/12
Tram. Ord. (162/3)	162/6 161/4
T. Steel Dfd. (727/8)	728 723 727 725 728 730
T. Steel Ord. (184/4)	184 183/4 184 183/8 184/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (166/4)	166 166/4
Bellapur (203/2)	203 201 203
B. Steam (295/10)	294 296 295
B. Burma (498/12)	498 510 497 500/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	101/1
3 per cent 1951/54	103/12
3 per cent 1941	104/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/12
4 per cent 1943	111/4
4 per cent 1960/70	115/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/6
5 per cent 1939/44	108/9
5 per cent 1940/43	111/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/8
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/13
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/8
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	111/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974	110/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent B P T 1953	131-4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened and closed at Rs. 99/9 to-day for the present settlement. Next settlement due Sept. 16 is quoted at 2/6 lower.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Aug. 26.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	118
3 per cent 1949/52	—
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 21st August 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	127,99,60,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	100,74,59,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,87,10,000
(b) Rupees	52,96,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	25,06,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	33,22,76,000
(v) Advances in India	86,75,18,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,39,46,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 p.c. per annum.

15-75 New India (1-4)	44 12
200 Oriental (125)	5310 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1663 12
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 14
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	161 4
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 0
100 Karachi (4)	241 4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	190 15
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1628 12
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905 0
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 0
500 Tapty Valley	772 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	37 8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	730 0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	184 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	240 0
50 Belapur Sugar (10-12)	203 2
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	295 0
125 B'bay Burma (10)	500 10
50 Bombay Burma Con. (4)	165 0
8sh. B. B. Petrol	8 7 9
50 B. Telephone (2-8)	116 4
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	117 8
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540 0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	531 4
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583 12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	18 12
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	83 0
25 Tata Oil	16 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1.535 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5 p.c. Central India	533 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	12 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Hydro	163 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1.620 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198 2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 4
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675 0
(Last Dividend in Brackets)	

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The local linseed market was easy on increased offerings and absence of demand. Wheat market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. Liverpool market is reported oversold.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 0 9
Linseed May	7 9 6
Wheat September	5 0 3
Wheat January	5 5 3
Wheat May	5 0 9

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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1936

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Timber Merchant Loses Case Against Congress

High Court Upholds Arbitration Award

ECHO OF BOMBAY SESSION

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court in the petition made by Aboobakar Latif, a timber merchant, against the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in October, 1934.

After discussing the principles on which the Court would set aside an arbitrator's award, his Lordship dismissed the petition with costs.

The petitioner is the proprietor of Standard Timber Trading Co. The respondents were Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy, one of the General Secretaries, as representing themselves and other members of the Reception Committee.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Khergaumwalla, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Lalji Goculdas with Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas and Mr. M. P. Amin, instructed by Messrs. Raghaviyya Nagindas and Co., represented the respondents.

The petitioner stated that the respondents appointed a Committee known as the "Construction Committee", for the purpose of erecting various temporary structures for the Congress session, which were known as Abdul Gafar Nagar.

The petitioner supplied certain quantities of the various materials for the structures as required by the respondents. The petitioner's bills totalled Rs. 19,085-7 after giving credit to the respondents for Rs. 4,000 received previously as part payment. The respondents, however, disputed the amounts of the said bills and correspondence ensued between the parties.

ARBITRATOR APPOINTED

Ultimately it was agreed that the dispute be referred to the arbitration of Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar, a Congressman and a member of the Construction Committee who was chosen as the sole arbitrator in similar disputes between the respondents and two other merchants.

The arbitrator asked the petitioner to submit a statement of his case, which he did. The 2nd. respondent submitted a statement in which he denied the petitioner's allegations and challenged the genuineness of the receipts containing the initials of one Deshpande who was one of the agents of the respondents duly authorised to take delivery of the goods supplied by the petitioner.

THE AWARD

At the desire of the Arbitrator the petitioner produced the said Deshpande who admitted the receipts intialled by him. The petitioner was also asked to produce one Mulshanker, a store-keeper of the respondents whose receipts were similarly challenged by them. The petitioner was informed that he would be given intimation of the date of the next meeting when he should produce the said Mulshanker. When, however, he saw the arbitrator in this connection a few days later, he was informed, to his surprise, that the latter had already made his award. The petitioner protested against the conduct of the arbitrator in making the award without hearing his evidence, but the arbitrator declined to hear the petitioner any further or to revoke or alter his award by which the petitioner was awarded only Rs. 8,323-11-8 inclusive of the amount already paid to him previously. The award directed the respondents to pay the petitioner the balance of the amount and to deliver to him certain materials therein mentioned.

"IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS"

The petitioner stated that the arbitrator set about his work in a most haphazard and irregular manner and had made his award without giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to produce evidence and prove his case. The arbitrator also did not insist on the respondents producing their stock book which would have clearly shown that the statement of accounts of the materials supplied by the petitioner was correct.

The petitioner therefore decided to have the award set aside and filed the present petition in the High Court, under section 14 of the Indian Arbitration Act.

The petitioner submitted that the arbitrator had been guilty of misconduct inasmuch as he made his award without giving and notice of the same to the parties and without giving any reasonable opportunities to the petitioner to produce his evidence. He had received evidence and heard parties behind the back of the petitioner. The award was grossly unfair to the petitioner and the amount awarded was far less than he was legally entitled to.

Under these circumstances the petitioner submitted that the award was bad in law and was not binding on him and should therefore be set aside.

THE DEFENCE

The respondents denied the petitioner's allegations. They stated that receipts were passed for goods delivered to them, but several papers purporting to be receipts produced by the petitioner before the arbitrator bore the signature of nobody or were not issued by anyone authorized to do so, and the same were, therefore, challenged before the arbitrator.

The respondents further stated that the petitioner and two other merchants themselves proposed their disputes to be referred to the arbitration of Mr. Prabhavalkar and requested him to arbitrate, and their attorneys wrote to Mr. Prabhavalkar in this connection. In his reply Mr. Prabhavalkar expressly stated that he was a member of the Construction Committee. It was with the full knowledge of the position of Mr. Prabhavalkar that the petitioner wanted to refer his dispute to his arbitration.

The respondents denied the suggestion that the arbitrator made his award without giving full opportunity to the petitioner to produce his evidence and prove his case. They stated that it was false that the arbitrator set about his work in a haphazard and irregular manner or that he had made the award without hearing evidence.

Even after receiving a copy of the award the petitioner never objected to the same until the moneys payable under the award were tendered to him when he declined to accept the same.

The respondents denied the other allegations against the arbitrator and stated that the petitioner had taken the present proceedings to bring pressure on them to pay a larger amount than what he was awarded under the award.

Under the circumstances the respondents denied that the award was bad in law or that it was not binding on the petitioner.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship dealt with the points made by the petitioner against the award.

His Lordship observed that on examining the notes of the arbitrator concerning the meetings held by him, he found that they were not properly kept, but His Lordship could not go to the length of saying that they were prepared subsequently as alleged by the petitioner. The first ground of misconduct, therefore, fell through.

Regarding the non-production of the respondents' stock book, His Lordship observed that if it was tendered and then rejected by the arbitrator, it might amount to misconduct entitling the petitioner to have the award set aside. But such was not the case here. In view of the materials placed before him, the arbitrator thought that the stock book was not important and, therefore, he did not require its production. The non-production of the book, therefore, did not amount to misconduct.

NO MISCONDUCT.

As regards the petitioner's complaint that no opportunity was given him to cross-examine the second respondent, His Lordship said that it did not appear from the arbitrator's notes that the petitioner had applied for cross-examination. His Lordship thought that it would be misconduct if the petitioner had applied to tender material evidence and the arbitrator had excluded it. But there was nothing on record to show that this had happened.

Dealing with another complaint of the petitioner, His Lordship observed that there was no evidence to show that there was any communication between the arbitrator and the second respondent regarding the subject matter of the arbitration in the absence of the petitioner.

ARBITRATOR'S DUTY.

His Lordship then dealt with the legal consequences in a case where the arbitrator's notes were not properly taken as he found in this case. Any such irregularity, he observed, was not a sufficient ground for setting aside the award, unless it was such as to amount to no hearing at all. The arbitrator was not bound by the strict rules of the Evidence Act, but he could not disregard the rules founded on principles of justice and public policy.

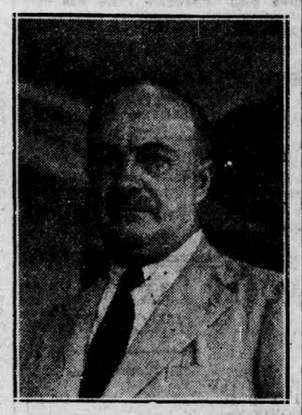
His Lordship then referred to the observations of eminent English Judges to the effect that a Court should not interfere with an award made by an arbitrator unless it resulted in substantial injustice.

Looking to the circumstances of the case His Lordship held that no grounds of misconduct had been strictly proved which would require the Court to set aside the award under Section 14 of the Arbitration Act.

RECONSIDERATION.

His Lordship then considered the question whether there were sufficient grounds in this case to remit the award to the Arbitrator for reconsideration under Section 13 of the Act. His Lordship thought that there was one point which might be reconsidered by the Arbitrator. But Section 13 required that a reconsideration should be of the whole award, and the Court had no jurisdiction to remit a part of the award. If the whole award was remitted, it would mean that the whole proceedings would have to be opened "de novo," and the Court would not make such an order unless it was absolutely necessary in the interests of justice. The arbitrator in this case was an educated man and there was no charge of partiality or bias against him. His Lordship, therefore, did not think it necessary that the one point where he felt reconsideration was desirable should be referred to the Arbitrator.

His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the petition with costs.



Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Bombay Government, has been appointed Director-General of the I.M.S., in succession to Major-General Sir C. Sprawson, retiring.

C. P. GOVERNOR BUSY AT RAIPUR

RAIPUR, August 27.

His Excellency the Governor's programme to-day mainly consists of visits to local institutions.

At eight this morning he visited the Silver Jubilee Hospital where he was received at the porch by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon who took His Excellency round the hospital.

Late he visited the Leper Asylum. Dr. Reverend Gass, Superintendent, who received him and introduced the members of the Managing Committee to His Excellency and afterwards took him round the Asylum.

The Governor attends a grand "At Home" this evening given by the "Raises" (Gentry) of Raipur and Drug districts at the Town Hall.—A. P.

HYENAS INVADE TOWN

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Alarming news comes from Fategarh, that a large number of hyenas have invaded the town It is stated that no fewer than 20 children were carried away last week.—United Press.

FIRST TRADE AGENT AT KABUL

NATHIAGALI: August 27.

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khattak, Publicity Officer, Frontier Government, has been appointed First Trade Agent at Kabul by the Government of India.

It is understood that he will receive a few months' training in India before proceeding to Kabul. —A.P.

EXTENSION FOR ASSAM COUNCIL

SHILLONG, Aug. 26.

H. E. The Governor has extended the term of the Assam Legislative Council to March 31, 1937 in view of the coming constitutional changes.

The next session of the Council commences on September 15.—A.P.

U. P. Medical Conference

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The third United Provinces Provincial Medical Conference will be held by the Provincial Branch of the All-India Medical Association on 29th and 30th of October at Allahabad. Captain S. K. Choudhary of Benares is the President-elect.—United Press.

Spare India A New Trade "Agreement"

WALCHAND SAYS IT CAN WAIT TILL FEDERATION

Govt.'s "Log-Rolling" Of Unemployment Problem Condemned

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his speech at the third-quarterly general meeting on Wednesday, said:—

I take this opportunity to refer to the seriousness of the growing unemployment in the country and to draw the attention of Government of India to the urgent need of tackling the question boldly by attacking it on all the fronts. It is to be regretted that their attitude seems to be one of indifference, judging from what their spokesmen have said in the Central Legislature during the past decade whenever the subject was raised. The kind of log-rolling they have indulged in all these years won't do and I believe time has come when Government of India ought to bestir themselves and take steps to relieve the situation.

PUBLIC WORKS POLICY.

In England, France, and other countries like the United States of America, Governments are undertaking large public works, even of an unproductive nature, primarily with a view to create employment. Apart from the fact that Government have so far done here nothing that way, one can justifiably inquire whether Government have after all really put into effect their policy to the extent it is obviously possible to do in the conditions of this country. Had they done so, the employment situation would have been comparatively better and the distress and suffering less, than what they are to-day.

I ask in all solemnity whether Government who call themselves advanced and civilized, do not think that they have after all any duty towards their subjects and any obligations for their well-being. To-day the problem is not of "how to live well" as an eminent author has observed, but simply of "how to live", with a large percentage of the people in this country. This is a situation, which no wise Government alive to its sense of responsibility can or ought to contemplate with complacence, much less with undisturbed complacence. Even though Government budgets have been balanced, budgets of millions of families are unbalanced to-day!

RELIEF BY DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

I believe that it is possible to relieve the situation to a large extent by developing our industries, large and small. Remedies such as the creation or establishment of Employment Bureaus are superficial and I am afraid they won't be able to do much. What is needed to-day is a very big and substantial addition to the available volume of employment in the country and this can only be done, as far as I see, by industrial development. Steel, Match, and Sugar industries (all of these protected), and Cement have created an altogether new employment in the country and they have, between them, given direct and indirect employment to about half a million people. We are to-day importing even in the deepest of depression manufactured articles worth about 150 crores a year from outside. It should be quite possible for us to manufacture many of these within a few years' time. If Government encourage industrial enterprise by giving adequate protection for a few years in the initial stages without trying to whittle down the same by imposing Excise duties.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

The move of Government of India to conclude a fresh trade-agreement between this country and the United Kingdom in place of Ottawa Agreement which will soon cease to be operative, gives legitimate grounds for suspicion to the Indian business community, especially in view of the unduly hurried action of Government of India in giving effect to the recommendations of the Special Textile Tariff Board and reducing the duties on imports of British cotton textiles without consulting the Indian Legislature and the great solicitude for the interests of British Textile Industry which their action reveals. I should certainly like to see the conclusion of a new agreement between this country and to United Kingdom positively deferred till the inauguration of the Federation, which is now coming soon; in other words, matters can well be left to remain till then in the position in which they were immediately prior to the Ottawa Agreement and long before that. The experience which this country has had of the working of the Ottawa Agreement is not such as to enthuse any-one over the hasty and hurried conclusion of another agreement which will tie down the hands of the country for some years to come.

START WITH A CLEAN SLATE.

If however Government of India are determined to conclude a fresh agreement and they are not prepared to defer the matter I should like to emphasise the need of considering India's trade relations with other countries and the position of her export market there and not confining the negotiations to only modifications, in places, of the Ottawa Agreement. The basis of the negotiations should be wider and the negotiations for agreement should be started on a clean slate.

Firstly, it should be taken into account that India being a debtor country and her greatest industry being agriculture, her agriculturist must be enabled to realise a better price for his produce, if she is to meet her obligations properly. She should therefore have freedom to conclude trade agreements with other countries who have been her good customers in order to develop markets for her exports.

Secondly, since India has begun developing her industries only recently and since steady industrial development is needed for her to develop her vast resources, to relieve the present heavy pressure of her population on soil, to ensure a better standard of living for her people and to make her less dependent on other countries

(Continued on Page 4).

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

THERE'S SOMETHING ODD ABOUT THIS, DONAVAN!
I CAN'T FIGURE IT, EITHER!
HIS MONEY AN' JEWELRY WEREN'T TOUCHED---WHAT ELSE WOULD HE BE MURDERED FOR? WHAT'S THE MOTIVE?
THAT'S NOT ALL!-- HE WAS SHOT THRU THE HEART--A WOUND LIKE THAT SHOULD BLEED- BUT THERE'S NO BLOOD!
WHAT?
DONAVAN, THIS IS NOT THE SCENE OF THE MURDER!
7-31
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